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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1866-67.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 8th. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at 3 P.M., by PROFESSOR H. J. ROBY, M.A. Subject.—The Importance and Position of Law as a subject of General Education.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Seely, M.A.
Greek—Professor Malden, M.A.
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Telugu—Professor C. P. Brown.
Marathi—Teacher, Mr. W. S. Price.
Hindustani and Hindi—Teacher, the Rev. F. G. Ullmann.
Bengali—Teacher, Mr. Goolam Hyder.
Gujarathi—Teacher, Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee.
Hindi Law—Professor E. P. Wood, Esq.
English Language and Literature—Professor H. Morley.
French Language and Literature—Professor Casati, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor G. Volpe.
German Language and Literature—Professor Helman, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, M.A. F.R.S.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Mathematical Physics—Professor Hirst, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Experimental Physics—Professor Foster, B.A.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D. M.D. F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S. M.I.C.E.
Architecture—Professor Hayter Lewis, F.S.A. F.I.B.A.
Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Hirst, F.R.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professorship vacant.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Seely, M.A.
Political Economy—Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A.
Law—Professor J. A. Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor H. J. Roby, M.A.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Some of the Professors receive students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of Persons who receive Boarders into their Families. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Information concerning Andrews' Entrance Examinations, Classics and Mathematics, three of 30s., tenable for three years; Andrews' Prizes, Andrews' Scholarships, Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, David Ricardo and Joseph Hume Scholarships in Political Economy, and Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, and other Prizes, will be found in the Prospectus of the Faculty. These may be had on application at the Office of the College.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.

The School will open on Tuesday, September 25th.
CHAS. CASATI, LL.D., Dean.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
August 21st, 1866.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS.

Session 1866-67.

ANDREWS' ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Three Entrance Examinations will be awarded, after competitive examination, to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than 18 years of age on the 1st of October, 1866. One for Superior Merit in Classics, one for Superior Merit in Mathematics and Physics, one for Superior Merit in Classics, Mathematics, and Physics combined. Each will be of the value of 30s. per annum, tenable for three years. Examination, October 4th and 5th. Prospectuses of Courses, Instructions, and Regulations concerning Scholarships and Examinations may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1866-67.

Prospectuses of the Faculties of Medicine, Arts, and Laws, of the Evening Classes, of Classes preparing for Matriculation in the University of London, of Practical Chemistry, Architecture, Engineering, and Physics, and of the School for the ensuing Session, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
September, 1866.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

The PROFESSOR of FRENCH has TWO VACANCIES in his house for STUDENTS or PUPILS in the Junior School, to Board and Reside. Particulars may be had on application to Prof. CH. CASATI, 31, Hilldrop-road, Camden-road, or at the Office of the College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, AND CONSTRUCTION.

The Classes of this department of the College will commence as follows:—

Mathematics—Prof. De Morgan, October 9.
Physics, Mathematical—Prof. T. Archer Hirst, Ph.D. F.R.S., October 10.
Physics, Experimental, Theoretical, and Practical—Prof. C. Carey Foster, B.A., October 10.
Chemistry, Practical, Chemistry, Analytical; Chemistry, Systematic—Prof. Williamson, Ph.D. F.R.S., October 2.
Civil Engineering—Prof. Pole, F.R.S., February 4.
Architecture and Construction—Prof. T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A. F.I.B.A., October 10.
Geology and Mineralogy—Prof. Morris, F.G.S., October 10.
Drawing—Teacher—Mr. C. E. Moore, the second week in October.

EXHIBITIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.—An Andrews' Entrance Exhibition of 30s. per annum, tenable for three years, will be open for competition for superior merit in Mathematics and Physics. Days of Examination, Thursday and Friday.

Prospectuses and further particulars of Classes, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. CASATI, LL.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

University College, London, September, 1866.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The SESSION 1866-67 will OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st of October, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by SYDNEY RINGER, M.D., Physician to the Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica in the College.

Prospectuses, and the Regulations for Scholarships, Exhibitions, and other Prizes, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

WILSON FOX, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September, 1866.

The Lectures to the Classes of the Faculty of Arts will commence on Monday the 8th of October.

TESTIMONIAL to Mr. CASE on his Retirement from the Vice-Mastership of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL. Former Pupils and their Friends are invited to subscribe. Circulars containing details may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Edmund W. Sykes, Univ. Coll. London, W.C., to whom also Cheques and P.O. Orders may be made payable.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. LEWIS LEVIE'S LECTURES "On the Aik of England and other Institutions of Credit" will commence on THURSDAY, October 11, at 7 P.M. For Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council GIVE NOTICE that the Office of HEAD-MASTER of the SCHOOL will be VACANT at Christmas next, and that they will receive Applications for the Appointment not later than Wednesday, October 17.

For information, apply to

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT will be opened, for Private Instruction in the Theory and Practice of the Art, on and after October 4th—Apply personally, or by letter, to GEORGE DAWSON, M.A., Lecturer.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY at KING'S COLLEGE, London, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS from Nine to Ten, by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday, Oct. 5, and terminate at Christmas. Fee, 2s. 2d. Those on Geology commence in January and continue till June. A shorter course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered on Wednesday Evenings from Eight till Nine. These begin on Oct. 10 and terminate at Easter. Fee, 1s. 11d. Mr. Tennant also accompanies his Students to the Public Museums, and to places of Geological interest in the country.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Science Certificates for Teachers will take place in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Manchester, in November. A Time Table will be sent on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W. All Applications for Examination must be made before the 15th of October, except in Subjects II. and III., which must be made before the 1st of October.

By order of the

Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street, London.—The Sixteenth Session will commence on MONDAY, the 1st OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S. will commence a COURSE of Seventy Lectures on NATURAL HISTORY, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY NEXT, October 1, at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street; to be continued on every Wednesday but Saturday, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 4s.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE and MARINE ENGINEERING, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—This School will RE-OPEN on the 1st of November next.

Application for information as to Admission, &c., should be made to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, W.

By order of

The Lords of the Committee of Council.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 1, at 5 o'clock P.M., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Haynes Walton.

At this Hospital the Medical Appointments, including five House-Surgeons, the annual value of which exceeds as many Scholarships of 30s. each, and a resident Registrarship at 100s. per annum, are open to the Pupils without fee. It has Obstetric and Ophthalmic Departments, and a Children's Ward in the new wing. The Clinical and Pathological Instruction is carefully organized.

For Prospectus, Entry, and full Information as to Prizes, &c., apply to any of the Medical Officers and Lecturers, or to

ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—The ADDRESSES on MEDICAL EDUCATION delivered at ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington, by the ARCH-BISHOP OF YORK (1864), Professor OWEN (1865), and Professor HUXLEY (1866), MAY BE OBTAINED, together with the Prospectus for the ensuing Winter Session, on application to

ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

BLYTHS WOOD HOUSE,
BELLSIZE PARK, LONDON, N.W.

MISS BLYTH receives a limited number of Young Ladies, the daughters of Gentlemen, as members of her family, whose studies, pursued under eminent masters, are carefully superintended by Miss Blyth, assisted by talented English and Foreign Governesses. Great attention being paid to Foreign Languages, the advantages of a Continental Education are combined with the moral training and domestic comfort of an English School.

Prospectuses and references forwarded on application.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, November 8th. All Works intended for Exhibition should be sent in not later than 20th October.—T. M'Lean's New Gallery, No. 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.

R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

THE PRESS.—FOR DISPOSAL, under very

favourable circumstances, the Whole or Half SHARE of a well-established Monthly Class JOURNAL of a Commercial and Literary Character. The most satisfactory reasons can be given for the proposed change, and to any one connected with the book-publishing business, who has a little time at his command, the opening will be found invaluable.—Address, with real name, GAMMA, Phillips's Library, Store-street, Bedford-square.

THE PRESS.—The Proprietors of a leading

Provincial Journal, of Liberal politics, are desirous of meeting with a GENTLEMAN, resident in London, to furnish them with an Article weekly, on some current political or social topic. Must be a writer of ability and experience in the newspaper world.—Address, stating terms, nature of present engagements, &c., A. G. B. Mr. White's General Advertising Offices, 33, Fleet-street, London.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, by a Young Man,

aged 29, fully qualified, a SITUATION as PUBLISHER, Assistant-Publisher, or to fill any appointment of trust. First-class references, and security, if desired.—BETA, Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE,

a WEEKLY PAPER, connected with a good Agricultural district. An old-established Liberal organ preferred. None but bona fide applications need be made.—Address, with real name, J. S. Cullis, Esq., 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

PRESS.—An Experienced Verbatim REPORT-

ER is open for a RE-ENGAGEMENT on a good Daily.—Address X. X., Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street.

TO EDITORS.—A GENTLEMAN is required

to EDIT a Weekly Newspaper, a knowledge of French and of the Continent indispensable.—Apply (by letter only) to H. L., care of Vickers & Harrington, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London.

JOURNALISM.—WANTED, by the Proprietors

of a long-established and successful Weekly Paper, ONE or MORE PARTNERS with Capital sufficient to extend it into a Daily. Parties applying must give satisfactory references.—Address, by letter, "MIDLAND," care of Messrs. Kennedy & Co., Brown-street, Manchester.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.—Apply

to Mr. CORNISH, Bookseller, Manchester.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, who

has had the Management of a Daily Paper, will be in WANT of a SITUATION at Christmas. Letters addressed Mr. Kay, care of J. S. Cullis, Esq., 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, will receive immediate attention.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—

A London Curate wishes for the above.—Lectures given on Popular Subjects.—Articles written for Newspapers or Periodicals.—Address X. X., 49, Castle-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS, &c.—Advertiser wishes to

PURCHASE a small PUBLISHING BUSINESS, or a Share of one, or the Copyright of a Serial having a paying Circulation; to have a Christian tendency, and to be in London indispensable.—FINS, 26, Campbell-terrace, TOLLINGTON PARK, N.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, of

good address, for the Bookselling and Stationery Business.—Address Mr. E. SLATER, Bookseller, Manchester.

DRAUGHTSMAN FOR STAINED GLASS.

WANTED, Two or Three ASSISTANTS of first-rate abilities in Figure Drawing. It is indispensable that they be fully conversant with ancient styles, and the technical demands of art as applied to Glass Painting. None but those so qualified need apply. Liberal Salary.—Communications in the first instance by letter, stating experience, &c., to CLAYTON & BELL, 311, Regent-street, W.

TO MUSEUMS.—FOR SALE, at less than

their Cost, a number of well-finished GLASS CASES, with polished Oak Frames, made for a Museum.—Apply to Mr. DAMON, Weymouth.

AN ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS is

required for a German, age 25, a Protestant; competent to teach German, French, Music, and the usual Branches of Education; has satisfactory references; and a Lady in whose family she resided will answer any inquiries addressed to F. E. Clifton, Bedale, Yorkshire.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FIRST-CLASS

SCHOOLS.—A Lady, of Middle Age, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MATRON and HOUSEKEEPER in a School or College for Young Gentlemen. She has had many years' experience in similar situations, and possesses unexceptionable Testimonials and References.—Address X. Y., College of Preceptors, 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for

the SONS of GENTLEMEN (exclusively), Somerset-street, Portman-square.—The MICHAELMAS TERM will commence TUESDAY, October 8.

A highly-accomplished LADY, who has been a

successful Finishing Governess for many years, wishes to RE-ENGAGE a YOUNG LADY, or TWO SISTERS, to EDUCATE. Unexceptionable Testimonials.—Address M. N., Mr. Sharland's Library, Southampton.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS IN GENERAL EDUCATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXAMINATIONS in General Education by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, for the years 1866-67, will take place at the following periods, viz.: SATURDAY, October 27, 1866, SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, and SATURDAY, July 27, 1867; and on each occasion the Examination will be continued on the succeeding Monday.

Intending students of Medicine are reminded that a Certificate of having passed the above Examinations, or one of those recognized by the General Medical Council as equivalent to it, is required before their names can be enrolled in the Register of Medical Students.

Lists of the Subjects of Examination, and all other Information, can be had from the Officer of either College.

D. R. HALDANE, Secretary to the Royal College of Physicians.
JAMES SIMSON, Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sept. 1, 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c., in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, together with a List of the General Calendar, will be found in the 'EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1866-67,' published by Messrs. Maclellan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh. Price 3s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 6d.

By order of the Senatus,
ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.
September, 1866.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

President—SIR R. KANE, M.D. F.R.S.
Vice-President—JOHN REALL, LL.D.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Session 1866-67.

Professors.
Anatomy and Physiology; Practical Anatomy—J. H. Corbett, M.D. L.R.C.S.I.
Practice of Medicine—D. C. O'Connor, A.B. M.D.
Practice of Surgery—W. K. Tanner, M.D.
Materia Medica—Purcell O'Leary, B.-L. A.M. M.D. F.R.S.
Midwifery—J. R. Harvey, A.B. M.D.
Natural Philosophy—John Endland, A.M.
Chemistry; Practical Chemistry—J. Blyth, M.D.
Zoology; Botany—Joseph Reay Greene, A.B.
Medical Jurisprudence—J. Blyth, M.D.; Michael Barry, Barrister.
Modern Languages—R. De Véricour, A.M.
Logic—Geo. Sidney Read, A.M.

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, at the North and South Infirmary, by Physicians and Surgeons of these Institutions.
Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital.
The Medical Session will be opened on Friday, the 2nd of November, 1866, and the Lectures will commence on the 2nd of November. The Department will be opened for Dissections on the 2nd of November, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shukwin and Dr. H. M. Jones, Demonstrator.
Eight Scholarships will be awarded to Students in Medicine, thus: Two Junior Scholarships of 25s. each, to Students commencing their First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years.

By order of the President,
ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

The COLLEGE SESSION will open on TUESDAY, the 10th of October, when the Supplemental Examinations will commence. The Examinations for Junior Scholarships will begin on Thursday, the 10th of October, when the following Scholarships will be offered for Competition:

FACULTY OF ARTS.
Third Year.—One Literary Scholarship. Value, 25.
Second Year.—Five Literary and five Science Scholarships of the annual value of 24. each, and tenable for two years.
First Year.—Five Literary and five Science Scholarships of the value of 24. each.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
Eight Scholarships of the value of 25s. each; two to Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.
Two Scholarships to Students of the First. Two to Students of the Second, and One to Students of the Third Year; all of the value of 20l. each.
The Examination for Senior Scholarships and for Law Scholarships will be held at the usual time in December.
Junior Scholars are exempted from payment of one moiety of the Class Fees in their respective Faculties.
The Lectures and Courses of Instruction in the ordinary Classes embrace the Subjects required from Candidates at the Public Examinations.

The Matriculation Examination will be held on Friday, the 12th of October.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar.

By order of the President,
WILLIAM M. PTON, M.A., Registrar.
Queen's College, Galway, September 30, 1866.

APPULDURCOMBE SCHOOL, Isle of Wight.

Wight, in the late Mansion of the Earls of Yarborough. The present arrangements afford admirable accommodation for three Masters and twenty Pupils. There are Three Vacancies. Quarter-day October 6th.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—A WRANGLER and Classical Scholar, Graduate of Cambridge University, experienced in Tuition, prepares Pupils for the above Examinations.—Address E. R. 8, Regent's Park-terrace, Gloucester-gate, N.W.

BEN RHYDDING.

Physician.
WM. MACLEOD, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.
THOMAS SCOTT, M.D. Edin. M.R.C.S.E.
Ben Rhydding is especially adapted for the Hygienic and Therapeutic Treatment of Chronic Diseases during the months of Winter and Spring. For detailed Prospectus address T. MACLEOD, Ben Rhydding, by Leeds. Calls wait the arrival of the trains at the Ben Rhydding Station.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

SESSION, 1866-67.
The Very Rev. THOMAS BARCLAY, D.D., Principal, will PUBLICLY OPEN the UNIVERSITY on MONDAY, 29th November, at Twelve o'clock Noon.
The UNIVERSITY CLASSES will MEET as follows, Daily, unless otherwise specified:—

I. ARTS.		
Commencing TUESDAY, 6th November.		
Classes.	Hours.	Professors.
Humanity, Junior	8 and 11 A.M.	Mr. Ramsay.
" Senior	9 A.M. and 1 P.M.	
" Private	1 P.M.	
Greek, Junior	12 Noon	Mr. Lushington.
" Tyrotes	10 A.M.	
" Protreptores	8 A.M. and 2 P.M.	
" Senior	2 P.M.	Mr. Veitch.
" Private	9 and 11 A.M.	
Logic and Rhetoric	8 and 11 A.M.	
Moral Philosophy	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Mr. Wm. Thomson.
Political Economy	12 Noon	
Natural Philosophy	1 P.M. Wed.	
Physical Laboratory	4 P.M.	Mr. Blackburn.
Mathematics, Junior	1 P.M. Wed.	
" Senior	4 P.M.	
Astronomy	4 P.M.	Dr. Grant.
Civil Engineering and Mechanics	4 P.M.	
English Language and Literature	4 P.M.	

II. THEOLOGY.		
Commencing THURSDAY, 8th November.		
Divinity, Junior	1 P.M.	Dr. Caird.
" Senior	12 Noon	
Hebrew, Junior	10 A.M.	
" Senior	9 A.M.	Dr. Weir.
" Private	9 A.M. To 8 P.M.	
Choice	1 P.M. To 8 P.M.	
Ecclesiastical History	11 A.M.	Dr. Jackson.
Biblical Criticism	10 A.M.	

III. LAW.		
Commencing TUESDAY, 6th November.		
Scottish Law	9 A.M.	Mr. Fergus, Advocate.
Conveyancing	4 P.M.	
		Mr. Kirkwood.

IV. MEDICINE.		
Commencing TUESDAY, 6th October.		
Chemistry	10 A.M.	Dr. Anderson.
Practical Chemistry	12 Noon	
Chemical Laboratory	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	
Practise of Physic	10 A.M.	Dr. Gairdner.
Anatomy	11 A.M.	
Anatomical Demonstra- tions	2 P.M.	
Practical Anatomy	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Dr. Allen Thomson and Demonstrator.
Materia Medica	11 A.M.	
Forensic Medicine	4 P.M.	
Botany (in Summer)	1 P.M.	Dr. Rainy.
Surgery	1 P.M.	
Midwifery	3 P.M.	
Institutes of Medicine	4 P.M.	Dr. A. Buchanan.
Natural History (in Sum- mer)	—	
Eye (Waltonian Lectures, in Summer)	—	

. In the Medical Classes the Session will be Opened on TUESDAY, 30th October.

The Office of the Registrar will be open for the purpose of Matriculation and after Thursday, 18th October, Daily, with the intervention of the Holidays at the Sacrament. The Matriculation Fee is 1l. for the Academic Year.
DUNCAN H. WEIR, D.D., Clerk of the Senate.
Glasgow College, 28th Sept. 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
The CLASSES OPEN for the WINTER SESSION on TUESDAY, October 30, 1866 as follows:—

Chemistry	10 A.M.	Dr. Anderson.
Practical Chemistry	12 Noon	
Chemical Laboratory	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	
Practise of Physic	10 A.M.	Dr. Gairdner.
Anatomy	11 A.M.	
Anatomical Demonstra- tions	2 P.M.	
Practical Anatomy	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Dr. Allen Thomson and Demonstrator.
Materia Medica	11 A.M.	
Forensic Medicine	4 P.M.	
Botany	1 P.M.	Dr. Rainy.
Surgery	1 P.M.	
Midwifery	3 P.M.	
Institutes of Medicine	4 P.M.	Dr. A. Buchanan.
Clinical Medicine and Chir- urgical Surgery	9 A.M.	

Preliminary Examinations of Medical Students in Branches of General Education will take place on 26th October, 1866, and on 12th April, 1867.

The Regulations under which Medical Degrees are granted, and notices of the subjects of examination, will be found in the Calendar of the University.
Glasgow College, September, 1866.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

30, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
Is Open Daily from 10 to 5, for the Study of Chemistry, under the direction of

Mr. ARTHUR VACHER.

Terms, 12l. per Quarter, including Gas, Apparatus, Chemicals, &c.
EVENING CLASS, suitable to Gentlemen preparing for Examinations, 12l. per Mouth, meets twice a week.

ANALYSES of Waters, &c., executed.

HOME EDUCATION.—A Widow Lady,

residing near Town, wishes to meet with One or Two Young LADIES, between the ages of 10 and 16, TO EDUCATE with her own Daughter. They would have the advantages of a very superior and comfortable Home, an excellent Governess and Masters. The Lady devotes her time to their comfort. The highest references. Cows and Poultry kept.—Terms from 80l. to 120l.—Address E. M., Post-Office, Slough.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—The

PHOTOGRAPHS taken in PALESTINE under the direction of Captain Wilson, R.E., for this Association (164 in number, 9 by 6), are now printed, and may be procured at No. 5, New Burlington-street, on application to Mr. SYLVS. Price 1s. 6d. each; 1s. to Subscribers. Many of the Views have never been taken before.—For Catalogues apply to above, or to G. GROVE, Hon. Sec., Sydneyham.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION, 1866-67.

MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of October next, at Ten o'clock A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, and in the Department of Civil Engineering.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on THURSDAY, the 18th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of 40l. each, viz.: Seven in the Faculty of Arts and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-six Junior Scholarships, viz.: Fifteen in Literature and Fifteen in Science of the value of 24l. each; Eight in Medicine of the value of 20l. each; Three in Law and Five in Civil Engineering of the value of 20l. each; to Fifteen of which First Year Students are eligible.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the Subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.
By Order of the President,
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (in connexion with the University of London).

Session 1866-7.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1866, and terminate on Friday, the 21st of June, 1867.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

Particulars of the Day and Evening Classes for the present Session will be found in Prospectuses, which may be obtained from Mr. Nicholson, the Registrar, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

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Evening Classes are held for persons not attending the Day Classes.

A more full Advertisement will be found in the *Athenæum* of Saturday the 13th inst.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Day Students, on Wednesday the 29th, Thursday the 27th, and Friday the 28th September, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and for the Admission of new Evening Students on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th October next, from 6.30 to 9 P.M.

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September, 1866.

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Session 1866-67.

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Edinburgh, 15th September, 1866.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

LITERATURE

History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M.A.—*Reign of Elizabeth*, Vols. III. and IV. (Longmans & Co.)

IN the two volumes which Mr. Froude has added to his historical series the story of Elizabeth's reign is advanced six years. These years extend from the early part of 1567 to the middle of 1573. They were eventful years generally; very critical years for England especially. Within their limit Mary Stuart married the murderer, probably her own confederate in the murder, of her husband. The comedy, or rather the tragedy, of the marriage was soon played out. A short month or so brought separation to the guilty couple, at Carberry Hill. Mary resigned her crown; her half-brother, the Regent Murray, placed it on the brow of her infant son, and the Scottish Parliament condemned her as an accomplice in her husband's murder, and confined her in Lochleven Castle. Meanwhile, in England, Gresham was creating facilities for the extension of English commerce, by laying the foundations of the Royal Exchange; Elizabeth was paying homage to learning, by attending the public disputations at Oxford, and was trifling with the serious interest which the country, anxious for an undisputed succession and fearful of a renewal of the Wars of the Roses, took in the question of her marriage. With the pretensions of the Archduke of Austria and of the Duke of Anjou, with the suits of less likely men abroad and the hopes of aspiring men at home, Elizabeth partly amused herself, partly served her own purpose.

Therewith she had other and heavier business on hand. Shan O'Neill in rebellion, Desmond and Ormond in arms in Ireland;—there was this serious matter to deal with, and it was dealt with not to our national glory. More difficult still was the position into which both Mary Stuart and Elizabeth fell when the issue of the day at Langside sent Mary a refugee, then a prisoner and conspirator, into England, and condemned Elizabeth to crooked policy, tempered by some compassion, to cruel uncertainty of feeling, followed by politic cruelty of action, towards her sister-queen, and which made of herself a stern but suffering, though successful, woman to the hour of her death.

More than half of this present portion of the work is occupied by the story of the wickedness, the wrongs, the intrigues, and the courage of Mary. In brilliant chapters are narrated the strange story of the inquiry in England into the question of her guilt as a murderess, and of the reasons for withholding a sentence and condemnation, on the justice of which all men, save those who hoped to see in her the restorer of the Romish religion and the destroyer of heresy and heretics in England, were agreed. With prospective tragedies, the successive acts of which were to reveal the triumph of Mary, the vengeance wrung from her old adversaries in Scotland, and her accession to the English throne, while its late occupant lay waiting for worse consummation in the Tower, there was the comedy of her variously projected marriages. With her passion for her former husband-assassin, Bothwell, unsatiated,—while such marriage as hers was to her bloody-handed third husband not set aside,—Mary Stuart was ready to wed again with any man by whose means she might be redeemed from captivity and restored to opportunity, for which she thirsted, of full and sanguinary revenge. Nor

folk, young Carey, Lord Arbroath, Don John, any one was acceptable, not for her love, but the uses she might make of him. While affecting deep regard for the first, a union with whom seemed not unpopular with the English, who looked on her as the undisputed heir to the English crown, she ridiculed him, and confessed her hatred of the religion he avowed, to the King of Spain, for whose kinsman, Don John, and the faith he and Spain might aid her in establishing in England, she was ready to obey any behests from Spain or Rome that would clear the path to her anticipated glory and avenging retribution.

When the end seemed long a-coming, and men knew less what was to be made of the wavering and capacious Elizabeth than what might be made by the delivery of Mary from prison, broke out the two abortive attempts to bring affairs to a crisis by the rising in the North, headed by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and the less dangerous, but not less maliciously meant one, at the head of which was crook-backed Leonard Dacres. This Queen of Scots was a source of calamity to all connected with, and indeed to many who were connected against her. Because of her the north of England was half devastated, Scotland in despair, Elizabeth's life never safe, and yet the cause of it all was a woman of the most fascinating manners, who had been a consenting, if not an active, party to her husband's murder, who was also heir to the English throne, anxious to hurl from it her more fortunate kinswoman, and to make of a united England and Scotland a sort of vicerealty, the real master of which should be at Rome. The papal excommunication of Elizabeth made of her murder an act of merit; but though the English Queen's life was often aimed at, the agents to attempt the execution only lost their own. The Regent Murray, less fortunate, was murdered by the villain to whom he had given that villain's life when it had been justly forfeited; the Regent Lennox, too, was assassinated; the Regent Mar died; and Morton succeeded to the unenviable eminency,—all within the limits of the period embraced in these volumes. It is a period of the fiercest storms, the intensity of which is only matched by the mendacity of those who were tossed by the tempest or who sought to direct it. Cecil stands supreme in sagacity, and not lower, at least, than any of his fellows in uprightness. When Elizabeth felt that Mary, whose infamous character she had spared, and therefore had rendered her detention of the Queen of Scots a seeming injustice,—when Elizabeth and her Parliament felt that Mary was the focus of continual conspiracy, the object of which was to destroy the religion and liberties of England with the Queen herself, it was a mere matter of defence to decree that to propose with Rome was to incur the guilt of high treason. The penalty of such guilt was also justly levelled against every and all who should affirm that Elizabeth's right to wear the crown was less than the alleged right of any other individual, and against any and all who might dare to hold that Queen and Parliament together could not limit the succession.

The echoes of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, for which work Rome rendered ostentatious thanks to Heaven, only stirred England to greater watchfulness and resolution. She is still in need of that vigilance, and is girding herself daily more closely with characteristic resolution, and the storm is still roaring around her, and the horizon behind indicating heavier hurricane in the distance, when the story is broken off—to be renewed. The tempest is so fierce, the perils so seemingly inevitable, the

threatened destruction so fatal to the peace, honourable policy, the liberty, nay, the very existence of the nation as an independent kingdom, that one has scarcely leisure or inclination to note events of interest, that are of lesser import. Yet we may note that, within this storm-tossed period, the learned Roger Ascham passed to his rest; the bishops quietly addressed themselves to a new translation of the Bible; that lotteries were drawn, night and day, for months together, at the door of St. Paul's; that our merchants opened trade with Ham-burgh, Russia, and Persia; and that the Queen ennobled trade and tradesmen by dining with Sir Thomas Gresham, at the Royal Exchange. There are other incidents of the time not unworthy of record by the chroniclers, though historians may, perhaps, rather apply than repeat them. But there is one incident of the period that should not be allowed to drop out of memory. There was a member of the House of Commons, named Strickland, who, falling under the displeasure of the Privy Council, was forbidden by that all-ruling and over-ruling body, to go down to the assembly of which he was an elected member. At this prohibition the Commons took fire, before which outburst the Privy Council gave way, and affected to permit what it could not prevent, the order of the House that Mr. Strickland should take his seat. Popular liberty was here asserted, and the People's Council, formed of the people's representatives, took its position above the Privy Council, which, in the person of Mr. Strickland, had presumed to attack the people's freedom.

We have noticed that a great portion of the two volumes before us is devoted to the history of Mary Stuart. We may add, moreover, that the result of Mr. Froude's dealing with the story to the Queen of Scots will probably be some increase, not exactly of sympathy, yet of pity for the heroine. She was guilty, no doubt, if not of every crime laid to her charge, yet of much from which modern feeling revolts, but which was not construed so harshly when the standard of judgment and the moral point of view were altogether different from what they are now. The author seems less to care to officiate as a judge, with Mary Stuart at the bar of public opinion, than as an advocate of the strongest partisan spirit. When retained for the defendant, Henry the Eighth, he almost persuaded the world of the complete innocence of the client. Holding now a brief against Mary Stuart, he is not merely violent, but merciless, in the destruction of her character. Or, if Mr. Froude presents himself occasionally to us in the character of a judge, he does not wear the aspect of a calm, unimpassioned, discriminating, anxious awarder of justice, as we are accustomed to see in our courts, where Justice sits, heeds, and decrees, but rather of a French judge, who always assumes that the prisoner is guilty, is eager to prove him so, and fumes and frets, occasionally abusing the witnesses to character, till he obtains a conviction. The verdict would have been to the same purport, probably, without the judge being not only judge, but a party in the cause. It is the ferocity with which some French judges assail the guilty wretch before them that provokes French jurors to snatch him from the extremity of punishment to which the judge would condemn him, by adding to the verdict of "guilty," the saving words, "with extenuating circumstances."

In Mary Stuart's case, these saving words seem to Mr. Froude, we think, altogether inadmissible. She was guilty enough, the woman who slept on the bosom of her husband's murderer, a brief month or two after the hus-

band's slaying, was guilty of all the crime, even if she had not talked of its possibility before it was done, nor been so near at hand when it was doing. But it is not therefore necessary to catch at every straw carried on the hot air of an accuser's breath. Yet nothing comes amiss to Mr. Froude that serves to make "the murderess," "the adulteress," as he, with much iteration, proclaims her, as baser than most murderesses, more unclean than most adulteresses. If proof could possibly arise at this late hour, that Mary was guiltless of the blood of that wayward, cruel, treacherous and loathsome wretch who was, nevertheless, her husband, her character would not be established, that is, if we are to adopt Mr. Froude's estimate of it, and accept as good testimony against her all that he adopts himself and would fain force upon our acceptance. He flings a quiet sarcasm at the application of poetry and painting, by which it has been sought to give dignity or tenderness to some incidents in her life. However Mr. Froude may respect the work, he evidently refuses to be touched by the poetry of Schiller and Pierre Lebrun, or by the illustration of Mary taking leave of her child, as rendered on canvas by Mrs. E. M. Ward.

We must, in justice to the author, remark, that while hunting Mary Stuart to death and disgrace, Mr. Froude is by no means too partial to his client, Elizabeth. He is something like those barristers who profess to be considerably ashamed of the parties whose cases they have to support, but who assail all the more heartily the unlucky persons against whom the case is to be sustained. Then it is the most difficult thing in the world to return a verdict upon conflicting evidence, based upon hard swearing, unless there be one point, which the jury must keep invariably in sight, establishing guilt or innocence, irrespective of what may be deposed on either side by the hard swearers. Now, in the great case, the still vexed question of Mary Stuart's criminality or justification, there are one or two patent facts which establish her wickedness; but as regards deponents, as regards her accusers, as regards her defenders, with respect to her foes in the background, and to her friends who served or affected to serve her unobtrusively,—nay, with respect to Elizabeth and Mary themselves, there is not one who may be implicitly believed. There was among them all a total disregard for truth. The noblest men lied like horse-coupers at a fair; the holiest dignitaries looked at heaven steadily and lied the while fearlessly; and gentle women perverted the truth as audaciously and recklessly as the other two put together.

There is such an atmosphere of mendacity spread over and about everything, that Truth is almost as difficult to come at as if she were at the bottom of the well, dead and irrecoverable. Before Darnley's—nay, previous to Rizzio's—murder, the confederated assassins were deceiving or preparing deception towards each other; after the later of the catastrophes, the false dealing and assertion increased. "Inconsistencies" in Murray, Mary and Elizabeth were only the result of continual antagonism between act and deed. When Mary fell into the hands of Elizabeth, the lying increased tenfold. Both Queens wrote in contrary sense to what they intended. Elizabeth was white one day, black the next; and Mary was not a whit behind her unscrupulous sister. Norfolk, with the prospect of marrying the Queen of Scots (whose passion for Bothwell was never extinguished), and therewith sharing the throne of England with her, was, or he feigned to be, in a fever of delight. His suit was laid, as it were, at Mary's feet; but to other persons Norfolk joked against the wife expectant whose present hus-

band had been her accomplice in the murder of the former one, and a union with whom, he said, would bode fatal unrest to his pillow. Nevertheless, he persisted on the one hand, while on the other he solemnly denied to Elizabeth that such an idea could ever enter his imagination as marriage with a woman who was not only oppressed by a burthen of domestic guilt, but who had asserted that her right to the crown of England was better than Elizabeth's. Then, while Mary affected to be willing to wed with Norfolk, she was denouncing his pretensions; and while she feigned to be ready to tolerate, favour, nay, promote Anglicanism, she was assuring her Roman Catholic friends of her orthodoxy, and manifesting feelings which, if they could ever have been carried into action, would have deluged England with blood and sent Elizabeth to the scaffold.

It is to be observed, too, by those who are painfully searching after truth, that it was as little practised by grave men who watched Mary's interests and served her with apparent earnestness and faithfulness. The chief of these was Leslie, Bishop of Ross, who was the most lively liar, for a man of gravity, that any history can produce.

Let us now turn from comment and speculation to the text of the work itself. Here is a scene at Holyrood, on the morning of Bothwell's mock trial, in order to obtain a postponement of which Elizabeth had despatched an officer with a letter addressed to Mary Stuart:—

"His coming had been expected, and precautions had been taken to prevent him from gaining admittance. On alighting at the gate and telling the porter that he was the bearer of a despatch from the Queen of England, he was informed that the Queen of Scots was not yet awake and could not be disturbed. The door was closed in his face, and he wandered about the meadows till between nine and ten, when he again presented himself. By this time all the Palace was astir; groups of Bothwell's retainers were lounging about the lodge; it was known among them that some one was come from England 'to stay the assize,' and when the officer attempted to pass in, he was thrust back with violence. At the noise of the struggle, one of the Hepburns came up and told him that the Earl, understanding that he had letters for the Queen, advised him to go away and return in the evening; 'the Queen was so molested and disquieted with the business of that day, that he saw no likelihood of any time to serve his turn till after the Assize.' He argued with the man, but to no sort of purpose. The gate was thrown back, and the quadrangle and the open space below the windows were fast filling with a crowd, through which there was no passage. Troopers were girthing up their saddles and belting on their sabres; the French guard were trimming their harquebusses, and the stable-boys leading up and down the horses of the knights. The Laird of Skirling, Captain of the Castle under Bothwell, strode by and told the guide that he deserved to be hanged for bringing English villains there; and presently the Earl appeared, walking with Maitland. The officer was chafing under 'the reproaches' of the 'beggarly' Scots, who were thronging round him and cursing him. They fell back as Bothwell approached, and he presented his letter. The Earl perhaps felt that too absolute a defiance might be unwise. He took it, and went back into the Palace, but presently returned and said, 'that the Queen was still sleeping; it would be given to her when the work of the morning was over.' A groom at this moment led round his horse—Darnley's horse it had been, and once, perhaps, like Roan Barbary, 'ate bread from Richard's royal hand!' The Earl sprang upon his back, turned round and glanced at the windows of the Queen's room. A servant of the French Ambassador touched the Englishman, and he too looked in the same direction, and saw the Queen 'that was asleep and could not be disturbed,' nodding a farewell to her hero as he rode insolently off."

Of English volunteers in the days of Elizabeth there is interesting notice, under the date 1567. Philip of Spain was on his road from that kingdom to the Low Countries, and he might possibly visit Portsmouth on his way. As it was not quite sure in what humour he might visit us, Government issued the following "Order for the encouragement of Harquebuss-men," or Matchlock Volunteers:—

"In the port towns along the south and west from Newcastle to Plymouth a corps to be formed of 4,000 harquebuss-men, to be taken from the artificers of each town, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, to be duly exercised and held ready for service when called upon. Every member of the corps to receive four pounds a year—out of the which at his own cost to provide a morion, a good substantial harquebuss, with a compass stock of such bore that every three shots may weigh one ounce; flask, touch-box, sword and dagger—a jerkin of cloth, open at the sides and sleeves, with a hood of the same cloth fastened to the collar of the same jerkin. The Queen to provide ammunition. For the better alluring of men to the service, the persons joining to have certain immunities, estimations, and liberties"—as "to be called Harquebuss-men of the Crown"—to wear a scutcheon of silver with a harquebuss under a crown, and to be promised preferment in garrisons royal as places should fall vacant; to be free of the towns where they dwell; to pay no tenths, fifteenths, nor subsidies; to be free from all town rates and from muster-rolls except their own; to have liberty to shoot at certain fowl, with respect of time and place, and without hail shot. The magistrates to provide each year public games of shooting; the best prizes to be of twenty shillings at least, the second fifteen shillings, and every man's adventure to be but sixpence. An old soldier in every town to be sergeant. The use of the bow to be continued in villages—and pleasant means to be used to draw the youth thereunto."

The picture and the policy portrayed in the next extract are of equal interest and importance. The success of Alva in the revolted and reformed Netherlands had called forth from Elizabeth congratulations which she could not have felt:—

"Something of this language was perhaps affected. Elizabeth, with the Queen of Scots upon her hands, could not afford to sympathize with rebels. Unfortunately, rebellion and Protestantism in all countries but her own were going hand in hand, and she was alike frightened and exasperated at seeing that the Reforming part of her own subjects were drifting further and further from her own standing-ground. More and more every day they were shifting in the Genevan direction; her own Council was tainted, and her Catholic subjects had better and better ground for complaining of the laws, which forbade them the exercise of their own creed; when doctrines equally heretical from the Lutheran point of view might be taught openly in the churches. Thus, being for ever in fear of the example being turned against herself, she disclaimed for herself all sympathy with the foreign Protestants. She ostentatiously claimed communion for her own Anglicanism with the mystic body of the visible Church, and de Silva caught at every opportunity of encouraging her humour, applauding the loyalty of her Catholic subjects, and contrasting their temper with the anarchic libertinism of the heretics. She was going on progress at the end of the summer. On the 6th of August she came down from Hampton Court, and spent a day at the Charterhouse as a guest of the Duke of Norfolk. She went through the streets as usual in an open carriage, that the people might see her. She was received everywhere with the passionate enthusiasm which showed that her policy had endeared her permanently to the people. De Silva, who accompanied her, remarked on the pleasure which such a scene must give her. She said that her subjects loved her because, while the other nations of Europe were tearing each other in pieces, they alone, under her rule, were living in safety under their own vine and fig-tree. 'To God she owed it,' she said; 'it was the marvellous work of His hand.' Where

the crowd was thickest, she stopped her horses, stood up, and spoke to those who were nearest to her. At one place de Silva remarked a venerable-looking man putting himself conspicuously forward, shouting 'Vivat Regina! Honi soit qui mal y pense!'—'That,' said the Queen, with evident pride, 'is a priest of the old religion.'—'And thus, Madam,' said the Ambassador, 'you see a proof of what Catholics are. Catholics are the support of thrones, which heretics destroy. In them your Majesty will find the loyalty which will be your stay in the day of trouble, and therefore I have ever prayed you to take care of them, and to forbid their ill-treatment.' Elizabeth had clung as it were convulsively to this happier aspect of her Catholic subjects, hoping that a time would come when the Anglicans and they could come together on some moderate common ground—such a ground as might have been found for all Europe, had not passion been called in to deal with questions which only intellect could grapple with. But the passion was there, and growing. The two moving powers in the Western Churches were Calvinism and Ultramontaniam, and it became daily more manifest to Elizabeth that, besides these moderate loyal Catholics, there were others, disciples of the new school of Jesuitry and the Tridentine Council; men by whom she was herself regarded as the bastard offspring of adultery, who acknowledged no Sovereign on earth but the Pope of Rome, and no country but the so-called Church—men who were only watching for the moment when she could be tripped up and hurled out of her seat, to make room for the murderer of Darnley."

Something in the way of help towards this end occurred when, in 1569, there was prospect of a war with Spain:—

"The prospect of a war with Spain kindled the hopes of the Catholics, and made her friends more anxious than ever to secure Philip's interest for her. The Bishop of Ross told Don Guerau that all the noblemen who were interested for his mistress would stand by Spain in the present quarrel. Mary Stuart herself, so sanguine was she, sent him word that if the King of Spain would help her, she would in three months be Queen of England, and mass should be said in every church throughout the island; and stealthy language of the same kind began to be used to him by English Peers themselves. Don Guerau's instructions left him unable to enter into any engagements in Mary Stuart's interests; but under the new circumstances he held himself at liberty to hear what her friends had to say; and the Earl of Northumberland came one night to his house, and had a long conversation with him. Unfortunately for the Catholic cause, an awkward quarrel had arisen among the noblemen most inclined to it. Lord Dacres of Naworth, the richest and most powerful of the northern Peers, had died without a male heir, leaving two daughters. His widow had married the Duke of Norfolk, and died also a few months later, leaving him the guardian of her children. According to ancient usage, the Dacres estate would have gone with the title to the late lord's brother, Leonard. But Norfolk, not for his wards' sake entirely, but to secure the splendid inheritance in his own family, had betrothed the girls to his two sons, and claimed the property for them against their uncle. The suit was pending at this particular moment. Leonard Dacres—Leonard of the crooked back as he was called—had assumed the title and taken possession of Naworth Castle. He was a strong Catholic, and his cause was warmly supported by the Earls of Northumberland, Cumberland, and many of the gentry of the northern shires. There was a general unwillingness to see another great family perish out of the already attenuated ranks of the English Peerage. The Queen was holding the balance between the claimants, and the decision seemed likely to rest rather with her than with the Judges. With the prospect of a revolution which would transfer the crown to Mary Stuart, the Northern Lords had been throughout unfavourable to the scheme for marrying her to the Duke of Norfolk, who was not a Catholic, and, too powerful already, would then carry all before him. They had communicated their views to the Queen of Scots herself, but she

was anxious at any rate to use Norfolk's help till she was extricated from her difficulties, and begged them to be silent."

In the above passage there are samples of Mr. Froude's power, clearness, and, also, of his ready inaccuracy. He has mis-stated the leading incidents of the history of the Dacres succession.

The Lord Dacres to whom Mr. Froude refers as Lord Dacres of Naworth was properly styled Lord Dacres of Gillesland, or of the North. He was the fifth of that line. He died in 1566, not, as Mr. Froude says, without a male heir; he was succeeded by his son George, who was summoned to Parliament the same year, and died a minor three years later. This George had not two, but three sisters, and it was at George's death that his uncle, crook-backed Leonard Dacres, properly assumed the title of Lord Dacres of Gillesland. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, had the right of trying the validity of this assumption. He waived the right, however, and referred the decision to Commissioners appointed by the Queen. It was a trial of property as well as of title. The powerful Duke had not only married the widow of the fifth baron, but he had also given the baron's three daughters as wives to his own three sons; Leonard had no chance against such weight of competition and superior influence. The barony was declared to be in abeyance. Leonard Dacres and his brother Edward were subsequently attainted of high treason, and died abroad in great poverty. There was a third brother who had kept aloof from Mary Stuart's quarrels, Francis Dacres, who was only a little less poor than his exiled brothers. He left a son, Randal Dacres, the last of the lawful Lords Dacres of Gillesland; but the declaration barred his inheritance, and he died, in London, in 1634, so destitute that there was not money enough of his own wherewith to bury him. There was then no Duke of Norfolk existing, but the Earl Marshal who represented him, and who was enjoying a portion of poor Randal's inheritance, buried him decently among his ancestors the Lords Dacres, at Gillesland. The award of Elizabeth's Commissioners of course affects persons now living. The Lords Petres and Stourton, as heirs of the eldest daughter of the fifth Lord Dacres, who died in 1566, and the Earl of Carlisle as heir of the other of the three daughters, who left children, are co-heirs of the barony in abeyance. If the Queen were to pronounce in favour of either of them it would not restore the rightful heir, neither would it injure him, for the male line is extinct, and to the Howards and their kindred has fallen the splendid state and inheritance once enjoyed by the proud and powerful Dacres of Gillesland.

Leonard Dacres seems to have played fast and loose in the "insurrection of the earls," as it was called in the North, which was so near succeeding. Had Mary Stuart been freed by it, and Elizabeth's army worsted, England would have become "Catholic," Scotland would have lost her Calvinism in the shedding of the blood of its professors, and a foreign army would have polluted the English counties. Elizabeth's feelings, with reference to the question of religion and insurrection, are thus clearly expressed:—

"With tears in her eyes, she protested that she had not deserved the rebellion. For her relations with the Continent, she desired only that neither her own subjects should assist in creating trouble elsewhere, nor French or Spanish Catholics encourage insurrection in England. She spoke with horror of bloodshed. Except for her honour's sake, she said, she would have already pardoned the Earls, and she hoped they would of themselves abandon their enterprise. La Mothe observed that while there were differences of religion, Europe

could never be quiet. Elizabeth admitted in answer that between the Pope's pretended power to absolve subjects from their allegiance and the Protestant theory of the right of subjects to depose their sovereigns, Governments had a bad time before them. It was time to do something, and she would gladly come to some understanding with other Sovereigns on these matters. As to the reunion of Christendom, there was nothing for which she was more anxious. There would be no difficulty with her. She had told Cardinal Chatillon that whatever he and his party might think of the abomination of going to mass, she would herself sooner have heard a thousand than have caused the least of the million villanies which had been committed on account of it. Remarkable words, throwing the truest light now attainable upon the spiritual convictions of Elizabeth. They might be called wise from the modern point of view, to which varieties of religious forms seem like words in different languages expressing the same idea. For men to kill each other about a piece of bread appears, when so stated, the supreme culmination of human folly. Yet Knox and Coligny were, after all, more right than the Queen of England. The idol was nothing, and the thing offered to the idol was nothing; but the mass in the sixteenth century meant the stake, the rack, the gibbet, the Inquisition dungeons, the Devil enthroned upon the judgment-seat of the world, with steel, cord, and fire to execute his sentences."

Our space will not permit of our extending this imperfect notice, or of continuing extracts which, apart from the sustained story, convey but faint idea of the beauty of the edifice from which they are taken. The most interesting portion of the work, to those whom Mr. Froude roughly designates as "sentimentalists," will be found in those pages (and particularly p. 271, vol. 4) where, in drawing a parallel between Mary Stuart and Elizabeth, he presses less harshly than usual against the former, and weighs differences without passion. Again, although much exception may be taken to many of the acts and expressions of Knox, no one will be slow to acknowledge the simple, picturesque power with which Mr. Froude has described his death, and the force, beauty, and, generally speaking, truth with which he has drawn the character of that remarkable man, a man to whom Scotland owes nearly all her final victory, and England much of its consequent good result.

Religio Anima; and other Poems. By Alfred B. Richards. (Moxon & Co.)

THE young poets of our time cannot complain that we have been backward in welcoming them. When have they put forth any buds of promise that we have not hastened to recognize and joyfully proclaim? When have we tried to trample under foot any single blossom of the Immortal Flower? We are only too glad to find any sign of poetry in the numerous books of verse that come before us. After traversing such sandy desert wastes of words, the smallest bit of living leaf is too precious, when found, for us to speak cynically or unkindly of the giver. Let the writers supply the poetry, and we will award the praise. All we ask is to be inspired. All we want is to feel the communicative warmth which a book with life in it cannot fail to breathe.

But if a writer have not the root of the matter in him, and his book of verse shows neither the flower nor fruit of poetry, we are in duty bound to say so. We should have been pleased to have lent a hand to help the author of these poems up that hill which we find rendered so ludicrously in the frontispiece to Messrs. Moxon's books; but, honestly, we cannot. We sympathize with his earnestness on behalf of the suffering poor, who are treated so shame-

fully in the workhouse wards; but he has not the knack of getting the poetry out of his subject. It takes a Hood to go deep enough for that: to pierce through the rags of wretchedness, the dirt and squalor of poverty, and see and set the human poetry glistening through tears. Mr. Richards has paraphrased a portion of Mr. Greenwood's account of his night spent in the Lambeth Casual Ward. The poetry, however, and the power remain in the prose of the one, not in the well-meant verse of the other. We likewise sympathize with Mr. Richards in his zeal for the Volunteer movement, but he has aided it infinitely better in other ways than in appealing to his countrymen in lines like these:—

By all the Gods of England,
'Neath the Almighty God—
Arm, ye who love your country.

This has a startling sound to us, who had thought that England professed to obey the command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and, at least, did not profess to have any other. It is not easy to convert earnestness, whether social, political or patriotic, into poetic force when the one thing needful is lacking. Aspiration is not inspiration, though often mistaken for it. Some people can write poetry when they are very much in earnest, while others can only swear; a good deal depends on natural gifts. Many of these pieces appear to have been written years ago; but here is a stanza from a lyric dated 1862, which could not have been worse. The subject is 'Our Volunteers':—

It is a glorious gallant band!
A phalanx grand and rare,
That heart-linked thus doth firmly stand,
Let meet it they who dare!
The chivalry of labour hand-
in-hand with knightly crew—
What living belt boasts other land
As potent and as true?

It must be admitted that the minstrel sings flat and out of tune in parts. This is a strange mixture:—

Hoar ocean chants his war-runes,
When billows change and die—
His rhythm of emerald ripples
Breathes to calm's turquoise sky.

Again, who is to read this!—

While sombre Jacques makes moralizing moan.

But to show that our author is no poet, and that he has nothing to *sing* that could possibly have been spoilt by being *said*, we will begin at the beginning of his book. Here are the first lines:—

When summer days are longest,
And summer nights are sweet;
As the shadows of dusk ruins,
Steal softly to her feet,
While the moon shines o'er the forest,
As she hath shone before,
Lighting fair forms of lovers,
Ten myriad, love! and more.

Well, we ask, what then? And we are told that, at such a time,

We seem in unbid fancy,
Thus to have lived before,

—which, as a presentiment of some pre-existence, is not altogether unlike the feeling of the "young man called John" in Holmes's 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' who had an impression, whilst smoking a cigar, that he had previously passed through a similar sort of experience. Also, on such a night, our author feels that we "shall live hereafter"! And this extraordinary revelation of the moonlight night comes to him in a most curious way. He says—

This is my Religion;
I hold it from on high;
It falls upon my forehead
Like lustre from the sky.

This comes of receiving inspiration from the moon! However, there is one advantage in having such a religion,—it is not likely to become morbidly subjective. As few other

people get their religion in this external way, our author cries—

Oh! for a solemn whisper,
To thrill thro' deafest ear;
A tongue of flame to sunder
Man's blindness like a spear!

The desire is praiseworthy, but the expression is unfortunate. What would be the use of a *whisper* to affect the *deafest ear*? And how could a tongue of flame sunder man's blindness, even if the tongue had assumed the shape of a spear? We speak of *couching* a spear, but have no notion of a spear being used for the purpose of couching an eye. Our author may think us hypercritical, but we are only minutely noting the little signs of imagery and language which, were there no other and larger, tell in a moment whether a man has the divine gift in any degree. With Mr. Richards the proofs are only too plentiful that he is all the while trying to make other mental faculties do the work of the poetic one. He speaks of—

Mountain summits,
Staircased by heroic deeds.

This is carpentry—not poetry, and as puzzling to us as was that resting-place of Dives, in the old carol which tells us how he

Took his seat all on a serpent's knee.

Again, he has—

Great eels with saucer eyes that peep
Thro' drowned ports in play.

How could he print such incongruity! The fact must stare every one in the face that *saucer eyes don't peep*. From sheer lack of the informing imagination, our author applies phrases most grossly physical to things spiritual. In one piece we find—

Bleed in the dark, my soul!

Of course the *soul* does not, and cannot bleed; but let that pass, as being on the border-land of the permissible in metaphorical expression. In another, the speaker says, he "found Sleep dead," and he lies down alongside of the

Sleep that was murdered in vain.

Now, as the four matter-of-fact Scots who replied to Charles Lamb's wish respecting Burns could have told our author, "that was impossible." He could not have found Sleep dead, because it never was alive. We might as well speak of finding the ancient scythe and hour-glass after we had been "killing Time." Shakespeare made Macbeth speak of having murdered Sleep, and Mr. Richards has discovered the *dead body* lying by him in bed. In a love lyric, the singer sings rather ruefully—

There is a scar beneath my hair,
There is a sorrow at my heart;
The one in old age I shall bear,
The other may not from me part.

We admire the look of vanity given to the last two lines by the statement that he cannot part with the one, and the other will not part from him, although it comes to the same thing in both cases. But we cannot admire the singer's want of gallantry. What a conjugal reminder for a love lyric! "It's come to a fine pass," said the Scotchwoman who had just thrown a three-legged stool at her husband's head, "gin a wife canna kame her ain head!" And if the affair did leave a scar, was it wise, was it judicious to put it into verse? Would it not have been better to remember, with silent gratitude, that the lady had left sufficient hair wherewith to cover the scar? We are not merely jesting. It is our object to illustrate the want of poetic perception in this writer's use of phrases. There is the same mishap in the treatment of facts when he attempts to set them forth figuratively. Of the Duke of Wellington's death, we are told—

The aged oak is withered
Which grew from every heart.

But *how* we cannot see. In 'L'Amour qui passe et l'Espoir qui vient,' the lovers of his lady—

She swore that she lived in my smile, look, or nod.

Did she indeed! This is provocative of punning, and we might excuse indulgence in it by referring to page 286, where we find some lines "On a late Occurrence," headed with the motto, "Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?" These are the first four lines—

'Tis pleasant when a big dog from a small one,
With generous motive, turns him round and flies;
'Tis sweet to see a short man brave a tall one,
And hear an unexpected "D—n your eyes."

So it may be. Still, tastes will differ.

Two of the best pieces in the book are 'Helen and Cassandra' and 'Danaë.' In these the writer seems to have approached his nearest to poetry by the aid of painting, as both are written on pictures. In the piece entitled 'Shakespeare,' there is a good descriptive touch where Falstaff is spoken of as one

Whose wit was nimble sword-player to his sins.

—But such a line as the first, which is addressed to Shakespeare himself—

Wit unsurpassed! Tragedian divine!—

is bad enough to kill the poem in the birth.

Mr. Richards professes to have collected the following "dittie" from two MSS. in the Lincoln's Inn Library. This we take to be a joke. And yet the ballad has a lyric flow and is musical beyond anything else in the book:—

YE DITTIE OF "ALTOUNE TOURES."

O pleasant is ye moneth of Maie,
And swete are vernall shoures,
Whanne sothe they bydde mee forthe to staie,
And dyne atte "Altoune Toures."

Myne herte! Thys is a gamesome worlde,
Ye erth hath puriled floures;
Lord Chancellere hys wigge hath curled:
Hee slepes atte "Altoune Toures."

Come hyther, come hyther, mie fayre yonge warde!
Busk ye in bonny bowres!—
Soe sadde, shee sayde, wilt staie, mie Lorde,
Ane wecke atte "Altoune Toures!"—

"Come hyther, come hyther, mie Ladye Abbess,
Saie why thy pale fronte loures?"
"Now, by ye roode a boone! He bless
Thys moneth atte 'Altoune Toures.'"

Ye proud Erl twies hys win hee spylt,
"Syr Chancellere, 'tis ours
To bydde your presence, an Crist wyl't,
Ane yere atte "Altoune Toures."

O, "Altoune Toures" are fayre to see,
And blacke are monkish powres;
Ye fayre yonge mayde to ye nonnerie
And ye Peere to Altoune Toures.

Merily doe ye smale foules syng
Whanne milke it sonest soures;
Alle in a darke veil forthe they bryng,
Swete Maie of "Altoune Toures."

And down hir chekis dyd yronne ye bryne,
Hir sadde forme quails and covres;
Lord Chancellere hee epyed hys win
Blythlie atte "Altoune Toures."

'Mid lothlie nonnes hir lyfe is passed
Wepyng ye waeftulle houres;
For weedes of blacke ye gynghame's cast
She wore atte "Altoune Toures."

Ryghte to hir dethe ye madden weped;
Fayre girles with meikle dowres,
God send ye a Chancellere hath not slept
Or dynded atte "Altoune Toures."

With these lines we are enabled to take leave of the writer in friendly spirit.

History of the Atlantic Telegraph. By Henry M. Field, D.D. (Low & Co.)

THIS history of the great achievement of the century is dated from New York, and proceeds from the pen of one who has been an eye-witness of most, if not all, of the attempts that have been made to carry the earth's girdle round the portion of her circumference which lies between the Old and New Worlds. Dr. Field is related to Mr. Cyrus W. Field; and that circumstance, as he tells us in his Preface, has given him peculiar facilities for obtaining information on all points necessary to an authentic history. The narrative thus produced is a model history of its kind, the materials being so handled as to sustain an unflagging interest, with just sufficient scientific information to render the work

useful as well as agreeable. Dr. Field, in short, has shown excellent judgment in his selection of facts, having borne in mind throughout that he was writing a history for the world in general, and not a purely scientific treatise for the learned. The result is, that in a couple of hours every person who understands the English tongue may be almost as well "posted up" as the actual promoters of the scheme in all that it is necessary or profitable for ordinary people to know on the subject.

Some of our readers will probably be a little surprised when we remind them that no less than four attempts were made, before that of the present year, to pierce the Atlantic with electricity. In this busy age events succeed each other with such rapidity, that the records even of great facts are rubbed out, as it were, from memory's tablets by the constant attrition of new phenomena. For ourselves, we confess our obligation to Dr. Field for brushing up our recollection of the earliest expeditions made with the object of establishing a telegraphic communication between Europe and America. The first was made in 1857, by the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, and the cable was paid out successfully to the extent of 335 miles. But consternation was occasioned on the instant, by the discovery that the electrical continuity was lost. To the inexpressible delight, however, of everybody on board, the electricity suddenly returned, just as the scientific authorities were going to give the order to cut the cable and wind in. Before morning their joy was turned to sadness, for the brakes were applied to stop the cable from running out too fast, and as the stern of the ship rose from the trough of the sea the strain was too sudden, and the cable parted for ever.

The next attempt, early in 1858, was made under the immediate direction of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who, after having been from the commencement the most lavish promoter of the scheme, had now accepted the post of general manager, generously refusing a proffered salary, and preferring to discharge gratuitously the onerous duties of his office. Mr. Everett had now designed a paying-out machine on a new principle, and Mr. Appold had invented "self-releasing brakes," so constructed as to give way when the strain exceeded a ton and a half. As the cable was calculated to support a strain of something over three tons, the recurrence of the accident of the previous year was thus rendered impossible. On this occasion the laying of the cable was commenced in mid-ocean, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* proceeding in opposite directions after splicing their respective portions. Twice the cable broke when the ships had not long separated, and twice the gallant ships met again and renewed the splice. The third time the ships receded from one another as far as 200 miles, when the electric current again ceased to flow. This time the cable was found broken within 20 feet of the *Agamemnon*! No one could then guess the cause of the disaster; and by experiments which were made before cutting off the now useless remnant from the *Niagara*, it appeared that the cable, or what remained of it, was capable of supporting a strain of four tons for an hour and forty minutes.

Notwithstanding this failure, Mr. Field and his friends persevered; and as they had luckily still got enough cable for the entire length, they determined to make another attempt in the same year. This, the third expedition, gave rise to the greatest triumph, and subsequently to the deepest despondency, that had yet been known in the annals of the Atlantic Telegraph. The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, after remaining

in Europe just long enough to take in coal and provisions, sailed at once to their rendezvous in mid-ocean, and commenced operations on the 29th of July. On the 5th of August Mr. Cyrus W. Field, from the *Niagara*, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, telegraphed to the Associated Press, New York, that the Atlantic Telegraph was completed. No words can express the enthusiasm with which Mr. Field was received as he steamed in triumph into New York. He was the man who, by his energy and wealth, had first practically started the expeditions, and by his skill and perseverance had now carried them to a successful issue. He was in every sense the hero of the occasion, and the New Yorkers were justly proud of their countryman. Alas! on the very day which they had set apart to do him special honour, the speaking, living existence of the cable was at an end, and it lay along the bed of the Atlantic an inanimate and useless mass!

From that time to 1865, a period of seven years, no fresh attempt was made. There needs no stronger proof of the intense disappointment occasioned by the barren success, ten times worse than failure, of the second expedition of 1858. There were not wanting pseudo-wise men, who had always vaguely scoffed at the idea of any Atlantic Telegraph, and who now, emboldened by seeing the realization of their sinister predictions, mustered up courage to explain gravely why such a scheme could never answer. Some declared that the telegraph plateau—that wonderful submarine highway which runs straight from Ireland to Newfoundland between jagged rocks and stupendous mountains—was a myth and a phantom of the imagination. Yet this plain had been carefully sounded both by American and English mariners, and the chart of its conformation rested on the authority of men who were in no way concerned in the speculation. Other critics, more flippant and still less learned, called the scheme "a moon-hoax," and wrote sarcastic articles under such titles as "Very like a whale," and "Was the Atlantic Cable a humbug?" In the mean time the gallant band held their own, and found some consolation in recollecting that the defunct cable was in many respects imperfectly constructed, and that it had been wound and unwound a great many times, carelessly exposed to vicissitudes of weather, and badly shaken in the heavy gales of 1858. It must be admitted that these revelations, if they comforted the advocates of the scheme, were a little awkward to confess to the public, who would naturally ask, why so momentous a struggle had been undertaken with imperfect weapons? Perhaps the answer might have been, that as there was a sufficient quantity of cable standing over from 1857, the persons in authority did not venture to recommend the company to order any more without first trying what they could do with the old stock.

The expeditions of 1865 and 1866 are fresh in the memory of all, and both have been graphically described in the various daily journals published in London. Dr. Field gives his own heart-stirring account of all the expeditions, availing himself, however, occasionally, of a sparkling passage from the pen of Mr. Woods or Dr. Russell. Perhaps, however, the most instructive part of the book is that which can be found in no newspaper—the personal narrative, which the author can only have derived, as a whole, from the actual promoters of the scheme. It was while turning round a globe, and meditating on Mr. Gisborne's proposition for a telegraph from Newfoundland to New York, that a young merchant, who had retired from business with an ample fortune, was led to ask

himself the question, Why should not there be a wire across the Atlantic Ocean itself? The subject had occupied other people's minds; and Lieut. Berryman, sent out by the Navy Department to study winds and currents, had already reported the existence of the deep-sea plateau. Accordingly, when Mr. Field wrote to the National Observatory at Washington to ask for scientific advice as to the feasibility of the telegraph scheme, Lieut. Maury answered,— "Singularly enough, just as I received your letter I was closing one to the Secretary of the Navy on the same subject." He inclosed a copy of this official letter, and it contained the following remarkable words:—"Whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship big enough, to lay a coil of wire sixteen hundred miles in length. . . . A wire laid across from either of the above-named places on this side will pass to the north of the Grand Banks, and rest on that beautiful plateau to which I have alluded, and where the waters of the sea appear to be as quiet and as completely at rest as it is at the bottom of a mill-pond." Strange that this "beautiful plateau" should occur at the narrowest part of the ocean, and between countries which are both occupied by energetic Anglo-Saxons! Here, then, was sufficient encouragement: other men, to whom science was a regular pursuit, had prepared the course, Cyrus Field was the man to run the race. He at once set to work with extraordinary energy, and, with his own example to back his arguments, succeeded in inducing four other men of large fortune to enlist themselves in the enterprise. With some little trouble a very liberal charter was obtained from the Government of Newfoundland, and at six o'clock, one Monday morning, at the house of Mr. Cyrus Field's brother, a company was organized with five directors, the charter was formally accepted, and a capital of a million and a half of dollars was subscribed.

Such was the small beginning of this gigantic enterprise; small, we mean, in numerical force, but great in courage and activity, and powerful in its pecuniary resources. There was a noble self-devotion in the determination of Mr. Field and his four friends, men of secure position, who might have lived without anxiety for the rest of their lives, to throw themselves and their treasures once more into the *mêlée*, for the sake of achieving a result which would benefit the world in general, more than themselves individually. If they met with a good deal of discouragement in some quarters, they were occasionally buoyed up by the most generous faith in others. We are rather proud to say that, while the scheme originated in the United States, England has not been backward in the efforts which have brought it to a successful conclusion. While the American Senate passed the bill brought forward by a majority of one, the English Government, without thinking it necessary to go to Parliament, guaranteed, as early as 1856, work to the amount of 14,000*l.* per annum (or 4*l.* per cent. on the assumed capital) for a certain period, and 10,000*l.* per annum for 25 years afterwards. Before that, Newfoundland, an English colony of no very great wealth, had guaranteed the interest of 50,000*l.* bonds, made a grant of fifty square miles of land, and promised 5,000*l.* towards the construction of a road through the barren plains and wild forests of the interior. Before commencing operations, it was necessary to have recourse to England for additional capital, or a new company. The latter course was chosen, and there was an Atlantic Tele-

graph Company on either side of the ocean. It would appear, then, that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the old and the new, have each had an important share in bringing about the great result. To gauge their respective services, and say which has done most, would be difficult, if not impossible. Let us hope, then, that there will never be any national jealousy on this subject, and that Briton and American will be content for ever to share the fame, as cordially as on board the Great Eastern they shared the labour, the anxiety, and the final triumph—a triumph which, we trust, will be enduring, and not again “interrupted.”

NEW NOVELS.

Dr. Austin's Guests. By William Gilbert. 2 vols. (Strahan.)

TOWARDS the end of 1864, or at the commencement of 1865, a tale made its appearance which attracted attention by its peculiar title, ‘*De Profundis*,’ and which, on examination, was generally pronounced to be above the average of the novels and stories of the day. It was, on its own showing, a “tale of social deposits”; but the author, while dealing entirely with low life, had the taste and judgment to reject the adventitious aid which novelists too frequently borrow from the curiosities of vulgarity and the startling effects of crime. Such a beginning was well suited to raise the hopes of the novel-reading public; and we are happy to say that those who read ‘*Dr. Austin's Guests*’ will find that it fully sustains the reputation of its author. The idea of the book is very singular. It is the autobiography of a gentleman of education and talent, who has become insane by brooding over a fancied scientific discovery, and who consents, as he imagines, to become an inmate of a private asylum, in order to withdraw himself from the temptation of injuring the world by the immensity of his imaginary schemes. Of course he is, in fact, a monomaniac; but his family and his medical attendants manage to humour his weakness with such tender delicacy that he never doubts his own sanity, though he knows himself to be surrounded by madmen. Imitating the tact of his keepers, he shows much forbearance to the poor deluded creatures about him, affecting to believe in their discoveries, and good-naturedly putting up with their eccentricities. Now and then, however, his patience gives way, and then a battle royal ensues. The situations which are thus produced are exceedingly amusing, and the skill of the author is conspicuous in the treatment of such scenes. To present the ludicrous side of a story to the reader, while the narrator seems all unconscious of the effect he produces, is no easy task, unless a tone of burlesque is adopted. Such a tone would destroy the character of ‘*Dr. Austin's Guests*,’ which is supposed to be genuine and serious throughout; yet the reader can always see through the superficial coating, and can understand both what the real facts are, and how it is that the narrator fails to comprehend them. The chapter entitled “*A Scientific Evening*” is perhaps as remarkable for quiet humour as any in the book. Three inmates of the asylum are represented as communicating to each other their marvellous discoveries, one for burning sea water, another for moving the universe, a third for the “concentration of eternity.” They converse for some time with perfect politeness, each of them looking upon the other two as harmless enthusiasts, mistaken of course in their views, but rather to be pitied than blamed. At last, however, the inevitable spirit of controversy arises,

the narrator venturing to point out a flaw in the “concentration” scheme. The spark soon bursts into a flame, and the three friends part on about the same terms as a couple of rival doctors or philosophers in Molière. Besides the narrator's own adventures, the machinery of his story is used to introduce numerous accounts of other “guests,” some of which are very pathetic, and others interesting (if founded on fact) in a psychological point of view. One of the most ludicrous features of the connecting story is the perfect *naïveté* with which, after a long string of ills and grievances suffered at the hands of some other patient, the narrator invariably mentions that the Doctor, under some singular misapprehension, takes a different view of the subject, and looks upon him (the narrator) as having been the aggressor throughout!

The Co-Heiress. By the Author of ‘*Charley Nugent*.’ 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

WE should have declared ‘*The Co-Heiress*’ to be a first attempt in novel-writing were it not that the names of two other productions figure on the title-page. Much that we said of ‘*Charley Nugent*’ is applicable to the three closely-written volumes before us. This story would have been far better if told in half the number of pages; the writer would then have been spared a vast amount of manual labour, and the reader, of intense weariness. The ingredients of a good novel are here. The *dramatis personæ* imitate the sensational element throughout; but the domestic scenes are far too minutely described, the details are wearying, the repetitions tiresome, the characters, too, are not natural or life-like. The hero, Sir Charles Bellingham, is represented as a fascinating young gentleman, irresistible among women: he is possessed of every virtue, but, unfortunately, is not blessed with the faculty of knowing his own mind. His mother, Lady Agnes, is supposed, at the mature age of fifty, to be past most of the troubles and pleasures of this life, except a constant course of knitting, to which employment her declining years are devoted. When we remember that Mrs. Piozzi was a swimmer at above fourscore, and that a lively old gentleman lately lost his life by a fall from his horse when he had passed, by several years, the limit of threescore and ten, we think Lady Agnes Bellingham deprived of her rights rather early, even though she was the daughter of one of England's proudest earls, and “patrician was written in every look and gesture, as well as in the stately curve of her still round throat.” Sir John de Burgh, father of the heroine, is of much too kind and genial a nature to have acted as is here described. His character is not that of a man who could desert his youngest child, and separate himself from her for sixteen years, because his idolized young wife died at the child's birth. He is made to selfishly wish to forget his own sorrow, and he thinks the sight of his child, who closely resembles her mother, calculated only to keep her image constantly before his eye. We are prepared from the beginning to discover that Augusta, the co-heiress of Sir John de Burgh, will not be a model young lady. She is descended from two families, of which one being “proud and hot,” and the other “proud and cold,” it is unlikely that this infant scion will not possess some of the ruling traits of both. The best drawn, indeed a rather charming, character, is Emily Crewe, an Irish girl. Her appearance is always a pleasure to the reader. Her wish to influence, for his own good, the vacillating young hero, even at the expense of her own feelings, is touching; and one can fancy her a somewhat fascinating creature,

though her style of beauty is uncommon,—grey eyes and reddish-gold hair not usually assimilating, particularly in one of Erin's daughters. The scene of the story is, for the most part, in Rome, though, but for a foreign name or two, and an occasional allusion, at long intervals, to some peculiar beauty in the scenery, we might as well have met the actors in an English country town. All opportunity is avoided of describing life and its ways. The author has not taken the trouble of at least attempting to imbue his heroes and heroines with individuality. It may have been a light task to compose the novel in which they figure; we wish it were not a heavy one to read it. ‘*The Co-Heiress*’ may, perhaps, be admired by very young persons just allowed an insight into the world of fiction, and ignorant of its best creations; but to those who are familiar with better delineations of character by more finished artists, ‘*The Co-Heiress*’ will be found flat, stale, and unprofitable.

Thrown on the World: a Story. By Ennis Keir. 2 vols. (Newby.)

ALTHOUGH this is a new book, the story contained in it is one with which we have all been familiar from childhood. It is that of a wealthy family who lose fortune and position by an unlucky speculation, and are left to struggle for existence in a world that once seemed ready to place its treasures at their feet. The author desires to show “not what trouble is,” but “the readiest and most practicable way of getting out of it, or the best and most cheerful way of bearing it.” If he does not entirely perform this promise, we must not blame him severely; for so much could scarcely be done in two short volumes. Those who read the book will probably think, as we do, that if the Dallas family were “thrown on the world,” they fell on a softer soil than most people who meet with a similar catastrophe. One young lady at once gets a situation of 80*l.* a year; another becomes companion to a lady who is a very jewel of good humour and affability; a third is promptly engaged and married to one of the aristocratic friends of her more prosperous days. In the mean time, the brother goes out to Australia, gets employment immediately, and comes home with a large fortune, in four or five years. This is a somewhat Utopian view of the difficulties of life; but the book is readable enough, and is free from all objectionable matter.

The Law of the Rubric; and the Transition Period of the Church of England. By the Rev. W. H. Pinnock, LL.D. (Cambridge, Hall & Son; London, Whittaker & Co.)

THIS very exhaustive treatise is devoted to a consideration, legal and historical, of the vestments which may or should be used in the English Church. And Dr. Pinnock's conclusion is, “that the Ritualists are *legally right* in their interpretation of the Rubric; but that in the exercise of that advantage they have ventured on proceedings which are in some points *morally wrong*, and, in other points, *legally wrong*.” We are glad to agree with the last half of this sentence; but, after careful consideration of the subject and the authorities, we consider Dr. Pinnock doubly wrong in the first half, and that the very case he makes out for the Ritualists is the strongest argument against them.

To begin with a simple statement of the point at issue. The words of the Rubric are, “And here is to be noted, that such ornaments of the Church, and of the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministration, shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of Eng-

land, by the authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth." It is on the authority of this Rubric that the Ritualists claim to wear their divers garments. The ground has been disputed inch by inch. Every clause, every word, has been weighed. The most opposite meanings have been tortured out of the plainest sentences. Great lawyers have come to the conclusion that a clergyman wearing the vestments prescribed by the Prayer-Book issued under the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth infringed the law, and committed an offence cognizable by a legal tribunal. Leading members of the Ritualist party have argued that the ornaments and ceremonial in use by the authority of Parliament in the second year of King Edward the Sixth were those imposed upon the province of Canterbury by the Constitution of Merton, in 1305, and accepted by the 25 Henry 8. c. 19. So far as we can understand Dr. Pinnock, he inclines to the legality of the latter view. But he has overladen his treatise with so many needless details as to cloud over, not only his own meaning, but the clear meaning of the Rubric; and he has blinded himself to the fact that, by his own *ipse dixit*, he contradicts the highest judicial authority in the kingdom.

We do not hold that Judges are infallible; but if a Judge says one thing and Dr. Pinnock says another, we should be apt to look carefully at the dictum of the Judge before setting up that of Dr. Pinnock against it. If the subject was the legal interpretation of words in a statute, we should be still more cautious. And if we found, on inquiry, that the Judge had the distinct words of another statute in his favour, while Dr. Pinnock had nothing but a fancied analogy of language, we should side with the Judge, and not with the Doctor.

Now, the point is this. The Rubric quotes the authority of Parliament in the second year of King Edward the Sixth. The first and most natural question is, What was done by Parliament in that year? We find that the 2 & 3 Edward 6. c. 1. is entitled, 'An Act of Uniformity of Service and Administration of the Sacraments throughout the Realm,' and that by it the Book of Common Prayer, commonly called King Edward the Sixth's First Prayer-Book, received parliamentary sanction. By this Prayer-Book a certain usage was for the first time established throughout the Church of England. Before that time there had been—we learn from the Prayer-Book itself—various uses, "some folowyng Salsbury use, some Herford use, some the use of Bangor, some of Yorke, and some of Lincolne." These were now to be abolished. Down to that year a great many ornaments had been used in churches and by the ministers, according to the provincial constitutions of different dioceses, or the "uses" of others. These were now to be controlled and made uniform. Before that time the ornaments of the minister had included albe, amice, chasuble, cope, dalmatic, and other garments. By the first Prayer-Book, the minister saying or singing mattens and evensong, baptizing and burying, in parish churches, was to wear a surplice, and, when administering the sacrament, a white albe, plain, with a vestment or cope. Seeing, then, that the first legislative act of the second year of Edward the Sixth was to prescribe uniformity for the Church of England, we might think that there was no difficulty in referring the subsequent Rubric to this Act and this Prayer-Book.

But Dr. Pinnock says No. The Rubric cannot refer to the first attempt at uniformity, but to the variety which existed before it. His reason is, that as the Act probably did not receive the

royal assent till after the expiration of the second year of Edward the Sixth,—and as, at all events, the first Prayer-Book could not have been printed, published, and brought into use till some time in the third year,—there could have been no ornaments in use under that authority during the second year; and, consequently, whatever ornaments were in use under any previous authority are those referred to by the Rubric. That is to say, the book which opens with a statement of the benefits of uniformity purposely refers us to the time before uniformity existed! It purposely misleads us by referring to the end of that time, not to any part of it when variety was sanctioned. And this theory is maintained in the face of the Privy Council judgment, which says most clearly—

"There seems no reason to doubt that the Act in question received the Royal assent in the second year of Edward VI. It concerned a matter of great urgency which had been long under consideration, and was the first Act of the Session; it passed through one House of Parliament on January 15th, 1549, N.S., and the other on the 21st of the same month; and the second year of the reign of Edward the Sixth did not expire till January 28th. In the Act of the 5th & 6th Edw. VI. c. 1. s. 5. it is expressly referred to as the Act 'made in the second year of the King's Majesty's reign.' Upon this point therefore no difficulty can arise. It is very true that the *New Prayer-Book* could not come in use until after the expiration of that year, because time must be allowed for printing and distributing the Books; but its use, and the injunctions contained in it, were established by authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward VIth, and this is the plain meaning of the Rubric."

It is strange that Dr. Pinnock cannot see the legal force of this argument. A Rubric, which is part of the statute law, refers to the authority of Parliament in a certain year. The plain inference is that it refers to an Act made in that year, because if it referred to an Act made in an earlier year, that earlier year would be specified. If it referred to the state of things existing until the passing of a certain Act, it would never mention the year in which that Act was passed, for the simple reason that in that same year two states of things existed; and if it meant the earlier state of things, it would make its meaning clear by the words "down to the passing of such and such an Act." Any doubt as to the year in which an Act is passed may be removed, first by the history of the Act, and then by its description. If an Act forbids you to throw offensive matter into the Thames "from and after the passing of this Act," it would be sufficient answer that the matter was thrown in before the Act came in force. But if a subsequent Act referred to the Thames Navigation Bill as the Act of the 29th and 30th of the Queen, it would be no answer that it did not come into force till the year after. This is the case here; and the argument used by the Privy Council, that this Act is described in another statute as the Act made in the second year of the King's reign, completes the description. Whether this description is historically accurate or not, makes little difference. The object is not to discover in what year such an Act was passed, but to what Act such another Act refers. It is immaterial to know whether the royal assent was given in the second or the third year; but it is very material to know whether successive statutes agree in speaking of the Act as that of the second or the third year; and when we find one statute speaking of it as the Act of the second year, the logical inference is that another statute alludes to it when it cites the same authority and the same date.

Dr. Pinnock's ground is untenable for another

reason. The Rubric of Charles the Second's Prayer-Book is a clause in Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity. It is a well-known rule, that doubtful expressions in statutes are to be interpreted by the context. Charles's Act of Uniformity, sanctioning his Prayer-Book and its rubrics, begins, "Whereas in the first year of the late Queen Elizabeth there was one uniform order of common service and prayer." We turn to Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity, which begins with very similar words—"Where at the death of our late sovereign lord King Edward the Sixth there remained one uniforme order of common service and prayer." It is plain, then, that the object of the Act is to promote uniformity. Expressions, therefore, which might bear two meanings must be interpreted in a manner consonant to this object. Which is more consonant, that the ornaments should be settled directly by the Act of Edward, which gave them fixed rules, or indirectly by an Act of Henry the Eighth, which allowed every conceivable variety? It is clear that the second interpretation would defeat the statute.

We conceive that Dr. Pinnock's mistake arises from the carelessness with which the Rubric was drawn up and worded. He writes as if the clause "shall be retained and be in use as were in this Church of England," meant "as were retained and were in use." But this interpretation is by no means necessary. The "were" applies more properly to the words "by parliamentary authority," and does not of itself include previous usage. Still, the wording is not clear, and must be explained by reference to the facts and to the law. Dr. Pinnock twists both facts and law to this obscure wording, instead of looking to them for its explanation. He is so enamoured of his interpretation that he sacrifices to it the scope and purport of all the Acts of Uniformity. And what does he gain by it? Simply this, that he has no chance of a hearing save from those who are already on his side, and that he is put out of court as soon as the question comes to be really argued.

When we say that the Rubric was drawn up carelessly, we allude to something more than the wording. But as it does not justify a recurrence to the state of things before the First Prayer-Book, we do not mean that it errs in want of precision. What it errs in is, in taking half a clause of Elizabeth's Act, and never inquiring to what clause alluded. The Act of Elizabeth declared that such ornaments should be in use "until other order shall be therein taken by the authority of the Queen's Majesty, with the advice of her Commissioners appointed and authorized under the Great Seal of England for causes ecclesiastical, or of the metropolitan of this realm." The Rubric of Charles does not appear to have noticed this reservation, or to have decided what was exactly wanted. It merely adopted a clause that seemed to have worked well, and it left the ground open to subsequent disputes.

Hitherto the argument of the Ritualists has been, that they may wear copes and vestments by the permission of the First Prayer-Book; but now they are not content with this. They take Dr. Pinnock's line, and abandon the First Prayer-Book for the state of things which existed down to the second year of King Edward. By so doing, they cut their own throats. There may be some doubt whether they can claim the cope,—there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that they cannot claim the "use of Surum" or the Provincial Constitutions. And if they themselves give up the First Prayer-Book, they will not find that any others will keep it for them.

There is another point, which has slipped out of Dr. Pinnock's memory. The Rubric may be

undecided as regards ornaments, but it gives no latitude as to ceremonial. The Act of Charles the Second is very positive on this head. All ministers are bound to say and use the "morning prayer, evening prayer, celebration and administration of both the sacraments, and all other public and common prayer, in such order and form as is mentioned in the said book annexed and joined to the present Act." This of itself settles the further pretensions of the Ritualists, and disposes of many of their ornaments; for, as the purely Roman ornaments are unmeaning without much alteration of the English ceremonial, there is only a choice between what is unmeaning and what is illegal.

We have no wish to see Ritualism put down by law. We fully agree with the noble words of Dean Stanley, that the vestments matter little, but the zeal shown in the cause of religion is of great importance. Only we do not wish it to be supposed that Acts of Uniformity countenance every variety of usage, and that appeals to the legislation of a certain year can be made to cover the absence of legislation in the years preceding.

Stonewall Jackson: a Military Biography. With a Portrait and Maps. By John Esten Cooke. (New York, Appleton & Co.)

Life of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson). By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D.D. Vol. II. (Nisbet & Co.)

Or writing about the most popular and successful of the Southern chieftains there is no end. As soon as we lay aside one memoir of his career, another is put into our hands; and, unless rumour is at fault, many biographies of the same hero are still in course of preparation for the press. Of the two sketches now upon our desk—both of them by writers who served under the General and enjoyed excellent opportunities for studying his character—each has its own good points, but neither makes any important addition to our knowledge of the soldier.

Possessing considerable ability, Capt. Cooke re-tells with completeness and force the story of Stonewall Jackson's brief and glorious course from comparative obscurity to an honourable grave; but, notwithstanding its meritorious qualities, his book confirms our opinion that enough has been written about the gallant commander in recognition of whose military instincts and services no language can be too emphatic. Even to those who cherish the deepest veneration for General Jackson, it must by this time be apparent that he is a poor subject for biographic art. The interest of his career lies altogether in its last two years, and the incidents of that closing period of an honourable life are affairs of national rather than personal history. Apart from his profession, in which he was conspicuous for no great length of time, even his most prudent eulogists admit that he was an awkward, prosaic person,—amiable, manly, and thoroughly respectable, but in no respect an actor who would have been deemed worthy of historic honours, or meet to figure as the hero of a tale, had he died before the outbreak of the rebellion. As soon as he fell, he was made the subject of many memoirs, which created a general impression that the record of his battles would be the only story of the quarrel that would have any permanent value; and this judgment has not been discredited by any later attempts at a literary portraiture of the man. Occasionally Mr. Cooke gives us a new anecdote; but in outline, detail, colour, tone, the picture on his canvas is but the copy of a familiar likeness.

Here is a favourable specimen of the style of the personal narrative:—

"He was by nature kindly, and on many occasions displayed an exquisite sense of true courtesy, and spoke very nobly. Just before Chancellorsville, while riding with General Lee, he met Col. Wickham, of the cavalry, who received some instructions from General Lee as to the disposition of his force. When General Lee had finished, Jackson said, 'Colonel, there is a gap in the line yonder; General Wright is too much to the left. Tell him to close up with your cavalry.' Col. Wickham looked at the speaker, whose dress exhibited no evidences of his rank, and said, 'From whom shall I say the order comes, sir?'—'Why, Colonel,' said General Lee, 'don't you know General Jackson?' Col. Wickham bowed and replied, 'I did not, General. I keep with my command, and never before had the pleasure to meet or know you, General Jackson.'—'But I know you, Colonel,' replied Jackson, with the bow of a nobleman and his most winning smile. * * He was very simple and unostentatious in his manners and habits; used neither tea, coffee nor tobacco, and never touched spirit, except as a medicine. When he was sick one day, Dr. McGuire, his surgeon, gave him some whiskey, and he made a wry face in swallowing it. Dr. McGuire asked him if it was not good, when he replied, 'O yes, very good. I like liquor, both the taste and the effect, and that is the reason I don't drink it.' He cared not what he ate, and would sleep in a fence corner with perfect content. There was never a greater sleeper. His physical constitution seemed to require it, and he would drop asleep under a tree, in his chair, or in the saddle on a march. 'If his rest was broken for one night,' says Dr. McGuire, 'he was almost sure to go to sleep upon his horse if riding next day.' On one of these occasions, when he was swaying uneasily with the movements of his horse, a soldier who did not recognize him called out and asked facetiously 'where he got his liquor.' The noise woke the General, and he laughed heartily. His propensity for lying on the ground had much to do with the dingy appearance of his uniform. His old coat was covered with dust collected from the battlefields of many regions, as he slept upon the earth, in rude bivouac, after the hard-fought day. All this endeared him to his soldiers, at whose camp-fires he would stop to talk in the friendly fashion of the officers of Napoleon, and whose rations he would frequently share. The sight of his faded coat and cadet cap was the sign to cheer, and 'Old Jack' was personally adored, as in his military capacity he was regarded by his men as the greatest of leaders. Even his peculiarities became sources of popularity, and endeared him to his troops. It was said of Suwarrow that his men mimicked him, gave him nicknames, and adored him. It was the same with Jackson. His troops laughed at his dingy old uniform, his cap, tilting forward over his nose, his awkward strides, his abstracted air, and christening him 'Old Jack,' made him their first and greatest of favourites. There was one peculiarity of the individual, however, which they regarded with something like superstition. We refer to the singular fashion he had of raising his arm aloft, and then suddenly letting his hand fall at his side. On many occasions he made this strange gesture as his veterans moved slowly before him, advancing to the charge. At such moments his face would be raised to heaven, his eyes closed, and his lips would move, evidently in prayer. The same gesture was observed in him, as we have seen, at Chancellorsville, whilst gazing at the body of one of his old command."

However these details are construed, they are interesting, and none more so than the need for much sleep, which distinguished the soldier whose rapid movements and startling appearances at points from which he was supposed to be far distant, encouraged the impression that he required less repose than ordinary mortals. In his account of the calamitous blunder which closed for ever the eyes of this immoderate sleeper who caused so much anxious wakefulness at Northern camp-fires,

Mr. Cooke thus notices a circumstance that is unmentioned in most accounts of the disaster:—

"The firing had ceased as suddenly as it began, and Jackson was back in the road near the spot where he had received the first volley. None but Capts. Wilbourn and Wynn, of the signal corps, were present now; the rest were dead or scattered. But some one was seen sitting on his horse by the side of the road, and looking on, motionless and silent. This unknown individual was clad in a dark dress, which strongly resembled the Federal uniform; but he was directed to 'ride up there, and see what troops those were,'—the men who had fired the volleys. The stranger slowly rode in the direction pointed out, but never returned. Who this silent person was, is left to conjecture."

To glorify his hero is the avowed object of the author, whose volume concludes with these words: "He sleeps now, cold to praise or blame; but a poor writer, proud to have touched his hand and followed him, offers this tribute to his illustrious memory." Upon the whole, however, Mr. Cooke effects his purpose with fairness, neither displaying any want of generosity to his opponents nor making extravagant claims for the heroes of his own side. But though his work is sufficiently truthful on all matters of importance, it contains more than a few stories concerning the genuineness of which we have our doubts. "Hence," says the biographer with respect to one feature of the commander's military policy, "his inscrutable mystery. He would not permit his men to inquire the names of the towns through which they passed; and on the march against General McClellan at Richmond, issued that order directing the troops to reply 'I don't know' to every question. He said that if his coat knew what he designed, he would take it off and burn it."—The same sentiment was more happily expressed by Wellington, who used to say that "if his own hair discovered his secrets, he would shave and wear a wig."

Introducing himself as the official and authorized biographer of the General, Dr. Dabney announces that he reluctantly undertook his onerous task at the request of "the widow and family of General Jackson, supported by the urgency of his successor in command, Lieut.-General Ewell, of his venerable pastor, and of many other friends in and out of the army." Moreover, he informs us that he was permitted to examine "the correspondence of General Jackson with his family, his pastor and his most prominent friends," and was furnished "with copies of all the important official papers on file in the War Department of the late Confederate Government." But though the Doctor enjoyed these and other special advantages, he tells us very little that is new, and, upon the whole, is less successful than Mr. Cooke as a delineator of the hero's moral and intellectual characteristics. In one respect only does he differ greatly from previous writers, and on that point the evidence is so directly opposed to his representations that we are inclined to think that, after the fashion of official biographers, he must have been more anxious to gratify the members of a private circle than to tell the unvarnished truth, when he resolved to divest his hero "of those bizarre traits which the popular fancy loves to find in its especial favourites," and to relieve him of all those quaint and ungainly peculiarities which were amongst his most prominent though least important features. But though we are compelled to question his sincerity on this matter, we would cast no doubt on the general honesty of the writer, who proclaims himself a partisan unconverted by defeat, and frankly intimates that his readers had better exercise their judgment in making due allowance for the strength of his prejudices and the violence of his political

antipathies. Scarcely less amusing than this candour is the ingenuity with which he finds in every event an occasion for glorifying his own side. When the Southerners are defeated, the disaster is invariably attributed to the overwhelming numbers of their enemy; when they gain a victory, the success is attributed solely to their patriotism and valour, which, under the guidance of consummate generals, enabled them to wrest a triumph for adverse circumstances. Even the Doctor's account of the evacuation of Winchester concludes with an intimation that if Jackson had not been persuaded against his judgment to make the retreat and relinquish his plan for a night attack, he would assuredly have made the Northern cowards fly in terror before his troops. "The Federalists found not a single prisoner, horse, musket, or waggon, to enrich their conquest. The citizens of Winchester, who saw their nervous timidity at the thought of Stonewall Jackson's proximity, and their ignorance of his real numbers, were convinced that, had the night attack been made, they would have been utterly routed." There is sometimes consolation for the fallen in imagining what might have taken place if that which did take place had not taken place; but it is not often that an historian ventures to record such consolatory imaginations to the credit of his chosen hero. Having thus given honour to Jackson for a battle which he *might* have won, the biographer, in another part of his volume, glorifies the chieftain at the expense of his men, by arguing that, at a time when he was supposed to have a numerous army under his command, his force had been largely reduced by desertion, straggling and other consequences of bad discipline. Hence the reader is led to magnify the heroism of the faithful few who maintained the contest under every variety of discouragement.

Describing the state of Lee's army at the battle of Sharpsburg, the Doctor says:—

"Here, then, was one explanation of the imperfection of General Lee's victory. Another, more important, was in the miserable vice of straggling, which the mistaken good nature of officers had fostered. For in this army, so heroic as a body, there were two elements commingled,—the precious metal and the vile dross,—the true patriot, citizen-soldier, animated by a high principle, and the base skulker, who did nothing save under compulsion. The great vice of the Southern armies was on this occasion prevalent: that the ignorance of the practical details of duty among officers, with the easy *bonhomie* of their character, remitted the bonds of discipline; so that the base were not compelled to act with the true, as one body. The losses of the army from straggling had begun upon the Rappahannock. When it moved thence against Pope, at Manassas, the country behind it was left infested with thousands of laggards and deserters, who preyed upon the substance of the citizens, and wandered about, with arms in their hands, defying arrest. At every stage of the march this depletion increased, until, at the final struggle, there were fewer Confederate soldiers in line of battle, along the Antietam, than there were along the course of the Potomac, and the roads over which the army had marched. General Lee declares that the battle was fought with less than forty thousand men. The confusion reigning in many parts of the army make an accurate enumeration for ever impossible. But the highest estimate made by well-informed actors in the scene gave him thirty-three thousand effective men."

Of the firmness and prompt resolution with which Jackson checked, in the "Stonewall" brigade, the demoralization which unquestionably prevailed to a very great extent in several sections of the Southern army at a comparatively early period of the contest, a good illustration is found in the following anecdote:—

"One incident remains to be mentioned, illustrating Jackson's iron will, which occurred while the army paused on this march, at M'Dowell. A part of the men of the 27th regiment, in the Stonewall Brigade, who had volunteered for twelve months, now found their year just expired. Assuming that the application of the late conscription to them was a breach of faith, they demanded their discharge, and laying down their arms, refused to serve another day. Their gallant Colonel, Grigsby, referred the case to General Jackson for instructions. On hearing it detailed, he exclaimed, his eye flashing, and his brow rigid with a portentous sternness, 'What is this but mutiny? Why does Colonel Grigsby refer to me, to know what to do with a mutiny? He should shoot them where they stand.' He then turned to his Adjutant, and dictated an order to the Colonel to parade his regiment instantly, with loaded muskets, to draw up the insubordinate companies in front of them, disarmed, and offer them the alternative of returning to duty, or being fusilled on the spot. The order was obeyed, and the mutineers, when thus confronted with instant death, promptly reconsidered their resolution. They could not be afterwards distinguished from the rest of the regiment in their soldierly behaviour; and this was the last attempt at organized disobedience in the army."

When we say that the above story is the only new anecdote of Jackson that we have discovered in Dr. Dabney's volume, there is no need to add, that students desirous of further information concerning the General will not find much to satisfy their curiosity in the authorized memoir of the gallant and devout soldier.

English Church Furniture, Ornaments and Decorations, at the Period of the Reformation. As Exhibited in a List of the Goods Destroyed in Certain Lincolnshire Churches, A.D. 1566. Edited by Edward Peacock. (Hotten.)

MARVELLOUS must have been the bewilderment of a steady orthodox clergyman, in a remote district of England, during the changes which were crowded into some thirty or forty years in the middle of the sixteenth century. It mattered not "whatever king did reign,"—or queen either,—Henry, Edward, Mary or Elizabeth,—every one of them was continually turning over a new theological leaf, alternating forwards and backwards, now in this direction, now in that, "to one thing constant never." True, the fine old clerical gentleman whom we are imagining was still the Vicar of Bray—there was consolation in that; but—how he must have grieved over the hard fate which condemned him to live in a period in which everything that he was acquainted with was turned topsy-turvy! How he must have sighed over the recollection of the good old times before Wolsey began to meddle with the monasteries! Conceive a clerical worthy of the *Mumpsimus* class, or one like that other good man who, having the cure of three thousand souls, was somewhat maliciously asked by a Vicar-General at a visitation to explain the meaning of the word "function"—conceive, we say, the heaviness of heart with which an old doctor of that school of divines must have been oppressed, if in the year 1566—to which the book before us relates—he permitted his mind to revert to some of the changes which had been effected by that merciless deluge in the very vortex of which he, who admired quiet and rest above everything, had passed his whirligig existence! The monks, among whom he had probably picked up many an honest penny by serving their churches for them, were all gone, "black, white and grey, with all their trumpery." The Pope had followed them!—it had been a world of trouble to our old friend to scratch the name of his Holiness out of the mass-book. The Latin service was gone!

—he no longer stood at the altar as a sacrificing priest, but had to descend to a reading-desk, and lead the devotions of a body of worshippers according to a book, in which it must have been a great trouble to him even to find his place. Then conceive the loss of dignity, the wound to his personal vanity, inflicted by the deprivation of his beautiful garments. Any one who has seen a priest unlock his cope-box, and draw forth for admiration his vestments of white, red, green, purple, black, and perhaps other colours, of silk, and satin, and damask, and sarcenet, can imagine what a parting that must have been! How affectionately he smooths down the ruffled edgings of lace, and dwells upon the beauty of the embroidery, and all the other peculiarities of a frippery which excites his own self-conceit and makes him an object of envy and admiration to the silly women of his congregation. To be robbed of all these adornments was a calamity—a spoliation—which, to many men, must alone have made the Reformation hateful. Nor was the trouble lessened—far from it—when our old priest looked around upon his bare and empty church, denuded of the rood and the other images, and all those pretty little knick-knacks, those ecclesiastical playthings, which art and excellent workmanship rendered beautiful in their kind, and in the symmetry and costliness of which there was great rivalry between neighbouring churches. Where was the chrismatory for his holy oil, where the dear little boat for his incense, where the sacring and the sanctus bells, the splendid candlesticks, and especially the gigantic Easter post, the censers and the banner-cloths and the cross-cloths—where the many things which are termed, in one of the documents here published, the "trifling toys and trumpery" which had been deemed necessary accessories to the service of God—all gone! For a few years these articles had, indeed, re-appeared during the reign of Mary, and an instructive chapter in the history of the religious feelings of the people might be written on the way in which the churches, dismantled of all this kind of ecclesiastical furniture during the reign of Edward the Sixth, were supplied again in the days of his successor. That gloomy and un-English reign at an end, and the preceding state of things restored on the accession of Elizabeth, what, then, became of all the renewed clerical stock-in-trade? Who succeeded to the priests' trappings? What was the fate of all the pretty little articles of *virtù* then scattered over the country? Did they find their way into the royal treasure-house, into the collections of the curious, or to the dealers, or where else?

The book before us answers these questions with respect to about 150 parishes in Lincolnshire. We will give a few extracts, which will show the nature of the answers and the character of the documents, which, it will be observed, are churchwardens' returns. We modernize the spelling.—

"*Alford.* The rood, Mary and John, and all other pictures [*i. e.* images], brent.—The censers, cruets, and such like trash was sold by the churchward[ens] and defaced.

Ashby juxta Skeaford. A cope, which we borrowed of Mrs. Stringar of Darbie, and restored to her again, *anno primo Elizabethæ*, not defaced.

Ashby juxta Spilsby. Our rood, with Mary and John and the rest of the popish pictures, *anno primo Elizab.*, was brent, Thomas Goodchere and John Bowghe then being churchwardens.—Rood-loft, sold *anno tertio reginæ*, which is defaced.—Our mass-book, with all the rest of the popish books, brent by the churchwardens.—Altar-stones, broken, *anno secundo Eliz.*—One vestment, with cross-cloths, given to the poor, *anno tertio Eliz.*—An alb, whereof we made a surplice.—One holy water stock, whereof is made a mortar.

Aslackby. One altar-stone, laid upon a grave and so continueth.—The pixes, the cruets, and the pax, defaced in the second or third year of the Queen's reign that now is, upon our oaths.—The mass-books, the processions, the manual, and all such peltry of the Pope's sinful service, was made away, torn and defaced in the second or third year of the reign of our sovereign lady that now is.

Aswarby. All the mass-books, and all books of papistry, were torn in pieces in *anno primo Eliz.*, and sold to pedlars to lap spice in.—One cruet, cruste [crushed] in pieces, and sold to a plumber for solder.—One chrismatory, sold to a tinker, but it was first broken in pieces.

Bardney. One mass-book and all the other popish books were taken away by one Sir Robert Cambrige, which was our priest, and what he hath done with them we cannot tell.

Barholm. A rood, Mary and John, were burnt before the parish in the first year of the reign of the Queen's Majesty that now is.—A pix of latten and an old cloth, destroyed before the parish in the said first year.—An altar-stone broken in the said first year.

Barrowby. The rood, Mary and John, and all other images of papistry, burnt by the whole parish in 1561.—One cross-cloth, sold to Mrs. Thimbleby, and she hath made a cushion thereof.—[Mr. Peacock's researches have drawn to light three Mrs. Thimblebys, all living in 1566. Which was the naughty Mrs. Thimbleby he cannot decide.]

Belton juxta Grantham. A rood-loft, taken down and part of it given to poor folks, and the other part occupied about the mending of the pinfold gates and the churchyard gates.

Bichfield. Two altar-stones, broken in pieces, *anno Eliz. primo*, which altar-stones lieth on Broad Bridge to bear up the bank.

Billingborough. One cope remaineth in our parish church with a surplice and five towels, which we occupy about the communion; but all the trumpety and popish ornaments is sold and defaced, so that there remaineth no superstitious monument within our parish church.

Birton. Two albs and two linen sheets, cut in pieces, and given to three poor women.—One sacring bell, William Eland had, and hung it by his horse[s] ear a long time; but now it is broken.

Bradley. One altar-stone, broken and laid in the highways.

Branneton. To Robert Bellamy, two corporases sold this year, whereof his wife made of one a stomacher for her wench, and of the other, being ripped, she will make a purse.—A mass-book, a grail, a portess, and a manual, cut in pieces before my Lord of Lincoln, four years since, when he was there and preaching.—[This was Bishop Nicholas Bullingham.]

Castle Bythe. As for mass-books and other books of papistry, we had none but that we borrowed of our vicar, which he had again at the time of the defacing of all papistry, which vicar is now dead.

Crosby. Rood, Mary and John, were burned the last year, to make a plumber fire, which mended the church leads.—Two altar-stones; one Mr. Sheffield hath made a sink of in his kitchen, and the other maketh a bridge in that town.—A cross-cloth, sold to a poor woman for 1d.

Deeping James. The image of the rood with Mary and John and all other images of superstition were burned by the churchwardens in the face of the whole parish, *anno 1560*.—Three copes sold to two men of Leicester for the sum of 20s., which money was debt to the poor of the same parish, and defaced.—Two old copes and two old vestments sold for the sum of 5s., and bestowed, *anno 1562*, in the setting forth of soldiers to Newhaven, and defaced.—One cross-cloth and two hand-bells, sold by the said churchwardens *anno 1562* for the sum of 20d., and the money bestowed upon shows, and given to a poor child within the parish; defaced.

Donsby. One vestment, one alb, with all things thereunto belonging, sold to Robert Warren, one of the churchwardens, who defaced it, and thereof made necessary things for his children, and cushions for his house, and hangings for his bed.—One altar-stone, paved on the top of a grave, and part of it broken.

Dunsby. The rood-loft was taken down by the churchwardens, and sold to the whole parish, and they have made bars and rails for a bridge thereof.

Durrington. Sepulchre was broke and sold to William Storre and Robert Cappe, who have made a hen-pen of it.

Edenham. All mass-books and other books serving for idolatry before the time of King Edward were, by Mr. Gilby, being parson here, defaced and burnt before Queen Mary's reign.

Everby. 16 candlesticks, 2 hand-bells, a holy water stock, and two crosses, were all broken, saving the candlestick, and sold to one Cuthbert, a pewterer, of Lincoln.

Folkingham. We had neither mass-books, grayles, legends, couchers, and but only one portuis, which was carried from Folkingham by one Sir John Tyson, for all other were rent, burned, and utterly destroyed in King Edward's days, and never any other bought by the parish.—The rood-loft, besides the images, were sold in 1560.—The images belonging to the same rood-loft, as the image called the rood, Mary and John, with another image called St. Andrew, were burnt in the same year by the churchwardens.—The other ornaments, as two copes, crosses, a pax, a chrismatory, a pix, a pair of censers, a ship of brass to put frankincense in, two candlesticks of brass, and one cruet, were sold in the forenamed year to one John Townsend, tinker, dwelling in Haconby, who brake them in pieces, and put them to other profane uses.

Gowwarby. All the priest's apparel that he was wont to wear at mass, cut in pieces *anno primo Eliz.* and sold to William Carter, tailor.

Grantham. The rood-loft stood up in carved work in the first year of the Queen's reign, and was broken down and sold to the use of the poor.—The rood, Mary and John, and all other idols and pictures, mass-books, legend-books, and all other papistical books and ceremonies, was openly burned at the Market Cross.—The vestments, copes, albs, tunicles, and all other such baggages was defaced and openly sold, by a general consent of the whole corporation, and the money employed to setting up desks in the church, and making of a decent communion-table, and the remnant to the poor.—Two chalices of silver, their patens, and a silver and copper shrine called St. Wulfran's shrine was sold, and bought with the price thereof a silver pot, parcel gilt, and a ewer of silver for the ministration of the holy and most sacred supper of our Lord Jesus Christ called the Holy Communion.

Horbling. The rood-loft sold to two persons who had made a weaver's loom thereof and windows and such like things.—Two vestments, one hath Thomas Wright and hath cut it in pieces and made bed hangings thereof, and the other was given to Richard Colson, a scholar, and he hath made a player's coat thereof.

Oneby. One pillow which lay on the altar given to a maid to make her a stomacher of.

Stallingbrook. A cross-cloth, sold to players, who defaced it.

Tallington. Two altar-stones, given to the mending of Tallington bridge.—Two banner-cloths, sold to John Wright, which painted them, and made cloths for to hang his hall with."

Such was the fate of these "monuments of superstition." Our extracts tell the tale with sufficient distinctness. It is one from which we might deduce many inferences, but we prefer to deal only with the historical facts; others may point from them the morals which they clearly teach.

The editor's work would have been more complete if, instead of his reflections, which might have been beneficially curtailed, he had given us, in his Introduction, a general account of the class of documents to which these returns belong, with some information respecting the peculiar circumstances which called forth this particular inventory. Passages in his text make us occasionally doubt whether his manuscript has been copied with sufficient care, and his use of what is called record type is strangely inaccurate. These peculiar characters have definite meanings. Each one of them indicates not

merely that letters are omitted, but that certain letters are omitted. To use them in improper places is therefore tantamount to absurd misspelling.

The author's glossarial notes are extremely useful. He explains the nature and uses of the various articles mentioned in his text with the knowledge and feeling of a Roman Catholic, but (greatly to his credit) without an atom of bitterness. The following respecting Holy Bread contains facts which will probably be new to many people. We do not agree with the author's reasoning respecting the non-responsibility of the Church for the superstitions which it incorporated into its system; but it is right that the Roman Catholic view of these matters should be known.—

"The holy bread has sometimes been confounded by moderns with the eucharistic bread, but the two were quite distinct. No writer, Protestant or Catholic, of the Reformation period, ever confuses the two. Unleavened bread in the wafer form was alone used in the holy communion from the days of St. Augustine until the publication of the Prayer-Book in 1552. The holy bread, holy loaf, or Eulogia, was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut up into small pieces and given to the people. It was also customary for women, when they came for their purification or churching after childbirth, to have some of this blessed bread given to them. The words of blessing varied in different churches; the following is the Roman form:—'Domine Jesu Christe, panis angelorum, panis vivus eterne vite, benedicere dignare panem istum, sicut benedixisti quinque panes in deserto, ut omnes eo gustantes, inde corporis et anime percipiant sanitatem.' This holy bread was frequently, in early times at least, carried home by its receivers. The religious feelings of the people led them to believe that miracles were often wrought by its agency. Thus we are told by Bede, that when a certain Hildmer, an officer of King Eadfrid's court, was confined to his bed by a sickness that his friends thought mortal, one of them gave him a cup of water in which was a little fragment of a holy loaf blessed by St. Cuthbert. As soon as the water was swallowed, the pain in the sick man entirely departed, and ere long he was restored to robust health. Imaginative legends such as this, the offspring of a time when medical science, as we understand it, had no existence, were the result of forces that had been in operation long before Christianity was planted among us. The Church was not responsible for them any more than she was for the darkness or the poetry of the times on which she worked; but it is owing to her influence that imagination did not harden into a fixed creed or degenerate into magical dogma. One of the demands of the Devonshire men who rose in rebellion in the year 1549 for the restoration of the religion of their youth, was, 'We will have holy bread and holy water every Sunday'; and when these same rebels marched to lay siege to Exeter, they bore before them the host under a canopy, with crosses, banners, candlesticks, holy bread and holy water. Foxe, the Martyrologist, has preserved for us the words which Hugh Latimer was accustomed to use when he gave the Panis Benedictus to his parishioners:—

Of Christ's body this is a token,
Which on the cross for your sins was broken;
Wherefore of your sins you must be forsakers,
If of Christ's death ye will be partakers."

Like a true antiquary, the author draws into his notes a good deal of genealogical matter, with a few pedigrees (his own, of course), hanging them upon the briefest mention of some Lincolnshire people in his text. The particulars which are thus given are often useful, but who would ever dream of finding them in a collection of Lists of Church Furniture? Who would look in such a book for particulars respecting Kelham, the author of the Norman Dictionary and the book on Domesday,—or of Ferne, who wrote the 'Blazon of Gentrie,'—or of other worthies of the times of the Tudors and Stuarts? Who, for example, would

turn to such a volume for a discussion on that difficulty in legal biography, the parentage of Sir Christopher Wray, the Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Elizabeth? It seems that a "Mr. Wraye" bought three of the vestments which belonged to the parish of Glentworth. Our editor plunges thereupon into the question of Sir Christopher's birth. Mr. Foss states the difficulty, and abandons it in despair; Mr. Peacock thinks he solves it by the help of heraldry. Rumour has it, that the Chief Justice was a son of "Sir Christopher Wray, the parson of Hornby," his mother unknown, and he brought up at Bedale by a brother of his priestly father. This uncle married a Jackson. Mr. Peacock finds that the Chief Justice in his heraldic bearings quartered the arms of Jackson. He deems this quite conclusive. "If he had been the bastard son of" the parish priest, the editor remarks, "he would, in fact, have had no right to coat armour at all; whereas, if he were the legitimate issue of Thomas Wray, by his wife, a co-heiress of the Yorkshire family of that name, it was natural for him to do so." With all submission to Mr. Peacock, we think it very natural in either case. Legitimate or illegitimate, when the Lord Chief Justice wanted arms,—indispensable for a gentleman in those days,—would it have been "natural" for him to have proclaimed his own illegitimacy and to have sued to the heralds for a coat, or quietly to have assumed those of the uncle and aunt by whom he had been brought up, who were to him as father and mother, and in all probability were so termed by him, even if he knew that such was not their actual relationship? As to any difficulty with the heralds, we take it that the gentlemen of that College often, in those days, found it necessary to treat little family secrets very tenderly. He would have been a bold herald who would have raised the question of "right" with the Lord Chief Justice.

Differing from Mr. Peacock on many points of opinion, we yet commend his book, as containing curious facts applicable to a variety of important subjects.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Shilling Book of Old Testament History for National and Elementary Schools. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is an attempt to give a brief summary of Old Testament history from the Creation till the reforms of Nehemiah. And the attempt is not unsuccessful. The author has put a great quantity of matter together in a very small compass, clearly and lucidly arranged. Everywhere the narrative in the Old Testament is taken literally, and treated as though it were infallibly correct. The author seldom explains, but adheres to the words or obvious sense of the text. Sometimes he throws in a phrase or two by way of elucidation; sometimes, and oftener, not. To write a shilling book like this correctly and well requires a good knowledge of the results of modern criticism, otherwise wrong ideas will be countenanced or given. We doubt whether the author knows enough to avoid the inculcation of erroneous views both by what he says and by what he avoids saying. His little book might have been better executed had he explained the words of Scripture where they are ambiguous, instead of merely repeating them; and if he had inserted more of the principal dates. Could he not have given his own view of the history as he goes along, especially if that view be the one which criticism has fairly established? In this way he would have taught much more than he does. As an instance of culpable reticence we take Jephthah's vow, where the language of Scripture is simply retained, instead of its being said that the daughter was sacrificed. The poetical language of Joshua commanding the sun to stand still is also given as prose, without a hint of the quotation of it from

the book of Jashar. Many of the remarks are incorrect. Thus of Solomon's songs it is said that the Song of Songs alone remains. Ecclesiastes i. 12-18 is referred to in proof that Solomon confessed the vanity of his life in his latter days. After stating that the creation of the world took place in six days, "or periods of time" is appended, which is wrong. *Lamech* is interpreted *powerful*, and *Manasseh* *forgetter*. The age of the Book of Job is said to be unknown, whereas it is well ascertained. Darius the Mede is called, without a shadow of authority, Cyrus's "viceroy." Of course the compiler's standpoint leads him to narrate as historical all that is contained in the Books of Daniel and Esther; and to repeat that Cain built the first city, in the land of Nod. But with all its drawbacks, and they are many, the 'Shilling Book of Old Testament History' is likely to be useful. With a good teacher to supplement the information and to expound what the author leaves as he found it, it will save time and trouble. It cannot be followed implicitly, nor does it meet the requirements of the day. Neither shilling books nor larger ones should be pitched in a key which scholars disallow.

The Student's Manual of Modern History, containing the Rise and Progress of the Principal European Nations, their Political History and the Changes in their Social Condition; with a History of the Colonies founded by Europeans. By W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D. New Edition, revised and edited by C. Duke Yonge. (Longmans & Co.)

Dr. Taylor's Manual for Students of Modern History is one of those excellent works which needed an able editor to continue the narratives which it tells so skillfully. The Manual is not a cramming book; it is a collection of *résumés* of history, which are of great value to those who wish to keep in memory the leading facts of which they have read in works of great detail. No man could write such a manual who had not great powers of condensation and of explaining clearly all that was condensed. These are very rare powers, but they were possessed by the late Dr. Taylor, and they distinguish Mr. Yonge. The latter gentleman has shown equal judgment in what he has omitted of the old edition, and what he has added in the new.

A Synopsis of Heraldry; or, a Short and Easy Method of Acquiring the Art of Blazon. With upwards of Four Hundred Engravings illustrating the Arms of many Families. By C. N. Elvin. (Hardwicke.)

THERE was a time when a man who could not read a coat of arms was held to be without the knowledge that became a gentleman. If a gentleman had few books, one on heraldry was sure to be among them. The time has gone by when such a circumstance settled a man's character; but the numerous works published on heraldry show the interest that is still taken in the subject. It is a subject which, we hope, will continue to meet with favour. In Mr. Elvin's Synopsis, the learner will find great assistance. It may even be profitably referred to by persons who read descriptions of shields, the terms used in the blazoning of which, he will find explained as in a dictionary. With this Synopsis, Cusson's Grammar, and Dr. Barrington's Lectures, the student will be able to enjoy Boutelle, and hold up his head with Garter, York, Somerset, Rouge Croix, or any other of the gentlemen of the dignified College of Heralds.

Food for the Celestials. By Sir Crank Fitz-Crank, Bart. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

THE title of this book is the funniest part of it, and that is not saying much. The oddity of the name consists in its having nothing at all to do with the contents. The book may be described as the story of an eccentric young man, who, having been accustomed in joke to represent himself as being many hundred years old, is taken at his word by the learned Professor Swigwiffer, who sincerely believes him to have lived in mythological ages, and to have been on familiar terms with the heroes of the Iliad. The German Professor has long indulged in a theory that there are numerous people of the "Wandering Jew" description mixing in society under various disguises,

and he is most anxious to decapitate Sir Crank Fitz-Crank, and to ascertain his age by "counting his rings," like those of a veteran oak. To this proceeding Sir Crank decidedly objects, and he wholly refuses to credit the Professor's assertion that he can "vancover" heads on again without any inconvenience to the owner. Finding the Professor resolute, he seeks safety in flight; but the "Swigs" or "Wiffers," the disciples of the learned antiquary, are legion, and he is in peril wherever he goes. Such is the conception of the book, and it is an idea of quaint originality, out of which much nonsensical fun might be made. But the author has mistaken his vocation; his power does not lie in exciting the risible muscles of mankind.

We have on our table, *Novum Testamentum, Græce, in Usum Scholarum, ad Fidem Testium Antiquissimorum recensuit* Thomas H. Candy, B.D. (Rivingtons).—*Selections New and Old*, with a Preface by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford (Masters).—*Discourses on the Lord's Prayer*, by Caleb Webb (Houlston & Wright).—*Godly Meditations upon the most Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, by Christopher Sutton, D.D. (Parker).—*Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden, with a View to accommodate Religious Differences, and to promote the Unity of Religion in the Bond of Peace*, by Samuel Wix (Church Press Company, Limited).—*The Everyday Companion*, Part II., from Whitsuntide to Advent, by the Rev. W. H. Ridley, M.A. (Parker).—*New Editions of Knowledge is Power*, by Charles Knight (Bell & Daldy).—*The Sea, the Railway Journey, and other Poems*, by the Rev. Edward Dalton, D.D. (Dalton & Lucy).—*The Inductorium, or Induction Coil: being a Popular Explanation of the Electrical Principles on which it is constructed, with a Description of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced Current*, by Henry M. Noad (Churchill).—*An Old Acquaintance*, by Frank Foster (Snow & Co.).—*A Bad Beginning*, by K. T. Macquoid (Smith & Elder).—*Gilderoy: a Scottish Tradition*, by Robert S. Fittis (Routledge).—*Moods*, by Louisa M. Alcott (Routledge).—*The Three Musketeers*, by Alexandre Dumas (Routledge). We have also the following Pamphlets: *A Sister's Love: a Sermon preached at St. Martin's Church, Liverpool, on the 14th Sunday after Trinity, 1866; being the Sunday after the Death of Sister Charlotte, of St. Martin's Sisterhood, Liverpool*, by the Rev. Cecil Wray (Rivingtons).—*The Prayers of Scripture*, compiled and adapted for Family Worship, by the Rev. C. R. Teepe (Edinburgh, Grant & Son).—*A Plea for Tolerance toward our Fellow-Subjects in Ireland who profess the Roman Catholic Religion*, with a Prefatory Letter addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Kimberley, by Orlando T. Dobbin, LL.D. (Longmans).—*Hints for Harvest Services, and Notes for Harvest Sermons*, by John Baines, M.A. (Parker).—*The Signs of the Times; Democracy and the Brotherhood of Nations; Hints for whom they may concern*. No. I. England's Free Slavery. Dedicated to Government (Hall & Co.).—*Treaty of Alliance against Paraguay*; signed on the 1st of May, 1865, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the Empire of Brazil, and the Argentine Republic (Lucy & Gregory).—*How People manage Things in Manchester*; or, *Sir E. A. as a Trustee*, by John Burd (Printed for the Author).—*The Reformers Reform Bill: being a proposed New and Complete Code of Electoral Law for the United Kingdom*, by Montague R. Leveson (Trübner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bacon's Theory of Colouring, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Carpenter's Six Months at the White House, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Champer's Health and Longevity, 12mo. 4/ cl.
Child's Garland of Little Poems, illust. 8s. 7/6 cl.
Collins's Critical Commentary on Old and New Test. vol. 2, 15/ cl.
Donald Cameron, or Trust wineth Truth, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Ellis (Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. E.), Memoirs of Services of, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Great Fun, Stories by T. Hood and T. Archer, 48 illust. sold 2s. 6/ cl.
Heiress of Blackburnfoot, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Hort's Henna, or Life in Tahiti, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.
Kennedy's Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lewin's English Language, its Grammar and History, fcap. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Literary Pearls strung at Random, by R. A. M., fcap. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Macleod's Acolitic Diseases, Jaundice, &c. post 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Mead-w's Dame Perkins and her Grey Mare, illus. by Phiz, 5/ cl.
Meredit's Evan Harrington, post 8vo. 6/ cl.
Napoleon Buonaparte, History of, by Lockhart, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Nora's Trial, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.

Old Picture Bible (The), 2nd series, large sq. 3/8 each, cl.
 Payne's Eclectic Medicine, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
 Platt's Anglo Lyons, 3 vols. post 8vo. 3/15 cl.
 Sanson's Arrest and Prevention of Cholera, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
 Shakespeare, Cambridge Edition, Vol. 9, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
 Smith's (H.) Sermons, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 4/1 cl.
 Stallard's Female Casual and her Lodging, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Story of Nelly Dillon, 2 vols. post 8vo. 3/1 cl.
 Walcott's Memorials of Bath and Wells, 8vo. 2/6 swd.
 Wedgwood, Life of, by Meteyard, Vol. 2, 8vo. 3/1 cl.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE list of works announced as just ready, or forthcoming, by the Messrs. Longmans, is rich and varied. In Biography, we find the 'Life and Correspondence of Archbishop Whately,' by Miss E. J. Whately, and 'Some Account of the Life and Opinions of a Fifth-Monarchy Man, chiefly extracted from the Writings of John Rogers, Preacher,' edited by the Rev. E. Rogers. In History, we have 'The History of Philosophy, from Thales to the Present Day,' by G. H. Lewes, a new edition, re-written and enlarged, 'The History of France, from Clovis to Napoleon the Third,' by E. E. Crowe, Vol. IV. From the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, to the Close of the Convention, October, 1795, and 'Florence the New Capital of Italy,' by C. R. Weld. In Natural History, there are 'The Wild Elephant, its Structure and Habits, with the Method of Taking and Training it in Ceylon,' by Sir J. E. Tennent, and 'A Hunter's Experiences in the Southern States of America, being an Account of the Natural History of the various Quadrupeds and Birds which are the Objects of Chase in those Countries,' by Capt. Flack (The Ranger). In Art, Science, and Philosophy, are to be enumerated 'Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,' re-written and enlarged by R. Hunt, 'Maudslayi's Scientific and Literary Treasury,' in great part re-written, with upwards of 1,000 New Articles, by J. Y. Johnson, 'Outlines of Physiology,' by J. Marshall, 'Six Lectures on Sound,' by J. Tyndall, 'Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture,' by W. Papworth, and 'McCulloch's Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, brought up to the latest returns,' by F. Martin. For religious study, there are 'The Acts of the Apostles, with Commentary,' by the Rev. F. C. Cook, 'Sunday Afternoons at the Parish Church of a University City,' by A. K. H. B., and 'Our Sermons: an Attempt to consider familiarly but reverently the Preacher's Work in the Present Day,' by R. Gee. Poetry yields an 'Illustrated Edition of Miss Ingelow's Poems,' 'The Æneid of Virgil, translated into English Verse,' by Prof. J. Conington, and a 'Miniature Edition of Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.' To Music are devoted 'An Introduction to the Study of National Music,' by C. Engel, 'Sacred Music for Family Use,' and 'Part Music, Sacred and Secular, for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass,' both edited by J. Hullah. These, with 'Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties of England and the Borders,' by W. Henderson, and 'Occasional Essays,' by C. W. Hoskyns, close the Messrs. Longmans' list.

Among works of general or especial interest about to be issued by the Messrs. Rivington may be noted: 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages,' by the Rev. S. B. Gould, 'Songs of the People,' by the Rev. A. Brodric, and 'Some Account of the Bodleian Library, Historical and Descriptive,' by the Rev. W. D. Macray. One of Dr. Goulburn's popular single volumes is promised in 'The Acts of the Deacons,' and another may be looked for in 'The Distinctive Peculiarities of the Evangelists,' by the late Rev. J. T. Round. The Rev. H. Jones contributes to the list 'Priest and Parish,' and one of the offices of a priest when he gets there is treated of in a work 'On the Duty and Discipline of Extempore Preaching,' by the Rev. F. B. Zinke. A useful book is promised, by the Rev. O. Shipley, in 'A Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms,' and the Rev. J. H. Blunt furnishes the concluding part of his 'Annotated Book of Common Prayer,' and 'A Christian View of Christian History,' 'The Hampton Lectures for 1866,' by the Rev. H. P. Seddon, are in preparation for publication; and to these works we may add the announcement of a new series of classical authors, commencing with twelve Books of the Iliad, and the Electra of Sophocles, the former edited by Mr. J. H. Rey-

nolds, of Brasenose, the latter by Mr. Jebb, of Trinity, Cambridge.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett announce the following new works for publication in October and November: 'A Book about Lawyers,' by J. C. Jeaffreson, 'Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood,' by G. MacDonald, 'Madonna Mary,' by Mrs. Oliphant, 'Lights and Shadows of London Life,' by the Author of 'Mirk Abbey,' 'Christie's Faith,' by the Author of 'No Church,' 'A Winter with the Swallows,' by M. Betham Edwards, 'My Pilgrimage to Eastern Shrines,' by Eliza C. Bush, 'Kingsford,' by the Author of 'Son and Heir.' The same publishers have also in preparation new works by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the Author of 'John Halifax,' Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Miss Kavanagh, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Mark Lemon, and the Rev. J. C. M. Bellow.

Messrs. Churchill's literary announcements include, among entirely new works, 'Lectures on the Relation of Chemistry and Mechanics to Pathology and Therapeutics,' by Dr. H. Bence Jones, 'Emotional Disorders of the Sympathetic System of Nerves,' by Dr. W. Murray, 'Achole Diseases; comprising Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera,' by Dr. A. C. Macleod, an English edition of Hirschfeld's 'Descriptive Treatise on the Nervous System of Man, with the Manner of Dissecting it,' by A. M. Macdonald: an Atlas of Coloured Illustrations, by J. B. Leveillé, is contained in this edition, which will be published in monthly parts, 'A New Method of Treatment for Cancer,' by Dr. W. H. Broadbent, 'A Manual of Comparative Anatomy,' by Prof. T. H. Huxley, 'Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic,' by Prof. C. L. Bloxam, 'On some of the more Important Diseases of the Eye,' by H. Power, 'The Indigestions,' by Dr. T. K. Chambers, 'Clubfoot,' by W. Adams, 'The Application of the Graphical Method to the Study of Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels,' by Dr. B. W. Foster, 'Uterine Disorders,' by Dr. H. G. Wright, 'Treatises on Diseases of the Skin,' by Erasmus Wilson and G. Naylor, 'Various Clinical Lectures and Hospital Reports,' 'On Curvature of the Spine, and other Deformities of the Trunk and Upper Extremities,' by T. P. Salt, 'The Tropical Resident at Home. Letters addressed to Europeans on their return from India and the Colonies, on Subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare,' by Dr. E. J. Waring, 'Handbook of Local Anæsthesia,' by Dr. B. W. Richardson, 'On Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Ataxy,' by Dr. J. Althaus, Vol. II. of 'Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Ovaries,' by T. S. Wells, 'On Apoplexy and Allied Affections of the Brain,' by W. B. Mueset, 'Clinical Histories, with Comments,' by Dr. H. Day, and 'The Induction Coil: being a Popular Explanation of the Electrical Principles on which it is constructed,' by H. M. Nead, Ph.D.

For this week the above must suffice; with the next we may afford additional proof that for the coming winter there will be ample provision for the thought, amusement, and improvement of mankind.

THE WORKMEN'S EXHIBITION AT ISLINGTON.

SOON after the Industrial Exhibition of the City of London Working Classes, in the Guildhall, in the spring of the present year, the prospectus of another exhibition, on a larger and more extended scale, appeared, and a "Metropolitan and Provincial Working Classes Exhibition and Industrial Festival" was announced to take place in the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, in the autumn. Contributions of skilled workmanship and amateur productions were requested from all parts of London, the provinces, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies; and the principal railway companies undertook to return unsold goods free of charge. Prize medals were to be awarded, the sale of articles exhibited was to be specially encouraged, small workshops were to be fitted up for those who desired to manufacture and sell, lectures were to be delivered, *conversazioni* and flower-shows held, choral and musical entertainments to be given, and an Art and Industrial Union was to be established for the sale of articles the exhibitors might desire to dispose of. What, too, gave as much, perhaps

more, promise even than this extensive programme, was the fact that the Executive Council consisted of men of sufficient position in society to be looked up to by the working men amongst themselves, and yet neither removed nor dissociated from their own class. The promise of success has been realized, and the great Hall has been well filled with objects of interest.

The combination of a workmanship exhibition with an industrial festival must necessarily, it may be thought, make the criticism of the institution almost as bizarre as the collections displayed and as the characters of the entertainments; but in reality there are two directions in which criticism may be fairly and legitimately pursued to its ultimate ends. In the first and highest place is the judgment of the absolute merits of works of skill; in the second the charitable and encouraging views to be taken of the works of amusement and recreation.

Taking first the skilled workmanship, we have altogether to express greater satisfaction than we could conscientiously have done in regard to any previous display of the same character. Unless the working men can or will employ the manufacturer's machinery, they cannot, in their special exhibitions, compete in the excellence of their productions with the grand types and examples in international exhibitions; and the consequence will be that the highest and best branches of workmanship will be unrepresented, and the objects displayed will be confined mainly to a few classes, for which manual labour, and not machinery, is best adapted. This fact is prominent at the present time at Islington, the main mass of meritorious objects consisting of models, carpentry, and hammered iron-work, wood-carving, metal-chasing, and the like results of absolute manual dexterity. Many of the models convey original ideas of much utility, most of them are exquisitely finished; and there are higher flights towards machinery of a practical nature which cannot but produce future better results, not merely in future exhibitions, but in the workshops of the world. Mr. Harvey, for example, produces a model of a mast-making machine, which appears to have many claims to admission into our ship-building yards; and the planing-machine devised by Mr. Munro will probably hereafter exert more influence upon the productions of the smaller tradesmen's workshops than anything that has been devised for many years, especially in respect to ordinary iron-work and metal fittings. No filing, no hammering, no repeated succession of cuts or blows will ever produce the same clean effects as the plane, and up to the present time all metal-planing has been done by steam-power. Here, however, the common treadle or the fly-wheel is applied as the motive power, and the cutter, plough or plane, and the travelling bed are conveniently fitted, as it may be said, to an ordinary bench. The apparatus may stand in any workshop, costs nothing for fuel, and all small work may be turned out by it as effectually as by the more costly machinery of the steam-factory.

The railway-switch of Mr. Deas is a simple but useful improvement upon the common one in this respect, that in using it the lever-handle which works the rails is moved away from the ballast, not towards it, and is automatically brought back again into position by a weight. Shoes are made now-a-days by the hundred, and not, as in days of yore, by the pair. It would be difficult, however, to cut out by the hand more than one at a time; so for the larger numbers more rapid means have been devised. Nothing neater for this purpose has come before us than the stamping-out machine of Mr. Patrick. The vertical action is obtained direct from a cam, and in rising and falling the upper bed presses on a cutting mould, stamping out a dozen leathers at a time. The motion is derived from the foot by a pedal acting on a spur-wheel, and the pressure exerted is thus very considerable. The same machine can be employed for paper collars, cuffs and various other articles by simply changing the cutting mould and punching die.

To take a brief glance over the whole collection, we may select as a few of the most prominent and praiseworthy objects, Mr. Christie's plan for expe-

ditting the delivery of books in free libraries; the four-in-hand wagonette of Mr. Betts; Mr. Bryant's safe, with double doors and an arrangement of locks and bolts than which it is difficult to conceive anything more effectual against thieves desiring to break through and steal; Mr. Puxley's grindstone; Mr. Waite's model of Howard's moulding-machine; Mr. Thompson's jointed leather straps for machinery; Mr. Price's sash-pulley and fastener; Mr. Curtis's tramway for colonial back-districts; Mr. Hewitt's screw-propellers; and Mr. Saunders's railway coupling-hooks.

* In wood-carving, the most meritorious works are 'The Hawk and Rat,' and 'Dead Game,' on a bit of matting, by Mr. Richards, and Mr. Blackburn's lions in walnut-wood, for the buttresses of a chifonier. In hammered iron-work, nothing at all so good as Mr. Albon's has appeared in any recent exhibitions. The pair of gates, too, by Mr. Winstanley and fourteen other workmen, are good; but are unequal in quality in various parts, and in none come up to the excellence of Mr. Albon's correctness of curve and outline.

The mechanical models are the gems of the Exhibition, and their merits rank high, as we have already indicated. They are nearly without exception worthy of careful examination. Mr. Tyrrell's locomotive and Mr. Franklin's plough are prominent examples; but there are models of another sort, of which we do not personally think nearly so well. There are at Islington, as there were at the Guildhall, very numerous ornamental models, as they are termed in the Catalogue, which occupy a considerable number of tables. We do not think so much prominence has been given to them in this as there was in the former case, and some now, as then—nay, many—have very slight claims to the descriptive title. Amongst the best—and really they are not condemnable efforts—are 'May-Day in the Olden Times'; 'The Maypole Inn,' a scene from 'Barnaby Rudge'; and 'Boscobel House,' in Shropshire, the refuge of Charles the Second after the battle of Worcester, by Mr. and Mrs. Aldred.

The stuffed birds, and the cases of butterflies, show taste in arrangement.

In painting on porcelain, Mr. Evans, of Great Fenton, in Staffordshire, stands first, and exhibits some really good work. Mr. Cunningham has elaborated, by illumination and gilding, a very tame subject—the rules of Billiards—into a very gorgeous picture; but, withal, restraining his efforts entirely within the legitimate bounds of art and good taste; and there are many pen-and-ink sketches by various persons, peculiarly good for their class.

In all the groups of skilled work, there are representatives of many provincial towns, showing how wide has been the sympathy with the movement and the institution; and amongst the pictures are the names of one or two colonial painters of promise. The great collection of pictures, however, cannot claim a very large amount of praise, as most are the mere desultory efforts of scanty leisure or childish ambition. Some there are, indeed, which deserve encouragement even when under an artist's criticism, such as, Miss Anne Paulson, of Victoria, Australia, for her pictures of Mushrooms and Vegetables; Mr. Scholz for his small picture of A Miser astonished by the Apparition of the Skeleton in the Closet, a not very intelligible subject, but carefully and neatly handled. There are some landscapes of considerable excellence, and some very fair water-colour drawings; but the good are so mingled with the meagre, the talented with the devoid of talent, that it is a work of difficulty, if not impracticability, to do justice. On another occasion we would suggest that the artistic works be selected from the purely recreative and amateur, and that those who have any just pretensions to be regarded as artists may be judged of by themselves. It would be well, too, if a line of merit were drawn, upon which the best pictures should be hung. Such a line of honour it would be an ambition to lay claim to, and a healthy rivalry might be created in this way; whilst, if such a rivalry had already germinated, it would be effectually stifled by a continuous persistence in the depressing system of covering the walls with as many pictures of all sorts as possible. The postman-artist, Mr.

Major, again comes out with a most meritorious fruit-picture, 'The Uninvited Visitor to the Desert,' a work of such excellence as to make it a duty on the part of the critic to encourage him to court a higher rivalry than mere amateurs, and to urge him to try for space amongst the true artists in the Academy Exhibition next May.

The evening entertainments have often been on grand scales, the Band of Hope children and other societies having mustered largely, and many hundreds of voices often joining in the concerts. Flower-shows have been added to the entertainments; and in every way the executive have endeavoured to carry out their scheme, and to give effect to the Exhibition.

DISCOVERY IN THE EAST.

Athenæum Club, Sept. 22, 1866.

It may interest those who are engaged in the study of the Semitic Paleography of the Holy Land to be informed of the discovery of an early type of Chaldeo-Pehlvi writing on the coins of Artaxias, the Satrap of Armenia, who, about the year 189 B.C., disavowed his allegiance to Antiochus the Great, and established the independence of the kingdom of Armenia, which descended, after an interval, to the subordinate branch of the Parthian Arsacidae.

A modified form of this species of character has long been known to orientalists, as having gradually intruded upon the Greek on the later coins of the Imperial Arsacidae, and as being largely employed in the Bilingual Inscriptions of the early Sassanians in Western Persia—(De Sacy, *Ker Porter, Journ. R. Asiatic Soc.* xii. 253, xiii. 373; Prinsep's 'Essays on Indian Antiquities,' ii. 163).

The legends on the coins of Artaxias have hitherto defied all attempts at satisfactory interpretation through the medium of purely Phœnician paleography (Duc de Luynes' 'Satraps,' *Numismatique Chronique*, xviii. p. 143), and it is only by a summary change in the value of certain letters, fully authorized, however, by the subsequent alphabets, that the nominal identifications have now been effected.

The legends may be transcribed into modern Hebrew as follows:—בני ירדן ארטאקס

I will not detain your readers with any critical examination of the proper version of the name of Artaxias, which varies in its orthography even in the limited Numismatic examples available, and is likewise singularly distorted in the various classical reproductions (Strabo, xi. c. xiv. s. 5-15; Justin, xlii. c. ii); it may be sufficient to say, that the identification is supported by a large amount of direct and collateral evidence. The opening term *Bagdi*, "divine," is in complete accord with the Eastern usage of the time; and the concluding title of *Arsak* may possibly contain the real elements of the titular name of *Arsaces* (Seythic *ars*, "great"), which was borne, in his younger days, by Artaxerxes Mnemon,—and traces of which may be found in the designation of *Ares* (the son of Artaxerxes Ochus).

A second royal name that appears on medals of identical fabric, and which reads ירדן ארטאקס, may be associated with *Artavasdes*, the son of Artaxias. Later types of money furnish the name of ירדן ארטאקס, an authoritative version of the ancient Armenian Ardoates or Artovart (St. Martin, i. 409); and still more modern specimens of the coinage exhibit the name of ירדן ארטאקס, Tiridates, with an obverse bust closely imitating those of Tiridates I. (Arsaces II.) of Parthia.

Were I not averse to entering largely into numismatic details, there is much to be gathered from the types and devices of this local currency. Artaxias appears, in the first instance, wearing a Persian turban, which might have served for the exact model of the head-dress of the Parsses of Bombay at the present day; he is next represented in a quasi-Seythic garment,† with the bonnet projecting over the front, and the ears and throat closely covered, after the fashion (as has been shown by Mr. Vaux) prevailing in the costume

† One—if not more than one—of these coins has been struck upon a piece of Alexander the Great; his profile is still to be seen on the edge of the coin, outside the new die.

figured on some of the early Darics. His son, Artavasdes, continues the same style of head-dress, while the rulers next in succession adopt a well-shaped helmet surmounted by a Roman eagle. It is to be noted that the coins of this series are altogether deficient in legends. The helmet in the succeeding division of Mint issues is decorated with a crescent, from which the gradation passes to purely Parthian designs. The reverse devices are also highly suggestive,—commencing with an adaptation of the seated figure of Baal-Tars and the Jupiter of the Macedonians, which is here converted into the representation of the king on his throne, crowned as on the obverse, and wearing the long Median robe. This design is almost immediately replaced by the Fire Temple, with the ministering King. This device is subjected to successive modifications, indicative of the progress of the creed and its varying outward emblems, while the earlier inscriptions in the severally associated terms ירדן ארטאקס and ירדן ארטאקס seem to point to an already advanced stage of Zoroastrian teaching.

EDWARD THOMAS.

THE LEE PENNY.

AMONG some family papers which have lately fallen into the hands of a Correspondent, he found the subjoined record concerning the "Lee Penny," which contains matter illustrative of history and social manners worthy of being preserved:—

"That curious piece of Antiquity called the Lee Penny, is a stone of a dark red Colour and Triangular shape, and its size about half an Inch each side. It is set in a piece of silver coin which tho' much defaced by some Letters still remaining is supposed to be a shilling of Edward the first, the cross being very plain, as is on his shillings, it has been by Tradition in the Lee Family since the year 1320: odds, that is a little after the Death of King Robert Bruce, who having ordered His Heart to be Carried to the Holy Land, there to be Buried, one of the Noble Family of Douglas was sent with it, and tis said got the Crowned heart in his Arms from that Circumstance, but the person who carried the Royal Heart was Sir Simon Locard of Lee who just about that time borrowed a large sum of money from St. William De Lindsey, Prior of Ayr, for which he granted a Bond of Annuity of Ten Pounds of Silver during the Life of the said St. Wm De Lindsey out of his Lands of Lee, and Cartland, the original Bond dated 1323, and witnessed by the Principal Nobility of the Country, is still remaining among the family papers, as this was a great Sum in those Days, tis thought it was borrowed for that Expedition, and from his being the Person who carried the Royal Heart he changed his Name from Locard, to Lockhart (as tis sometimes spelt) or Lockhart, and got a heart, within a Lock, for part of his Arms with the motto, Corda, Serrata, Pando. This Simon Lockhart, having taken a Saracen Prince, or Chief Prisoner, His Wife came to Ransome Him, and on counting out the Money or Jewels, this Stone fell out of Her Purse, which she hastily snatched up, which Simon Lockhart observing, insisted to have it, else he would not give up his Prisoner, upon this the Lady gave it to him, and told him its many Virtues Viz.: that it cured all Diseases in Cattle, and the bite of a Mad Dog, both in Man, and beast, tis used by dipping the stone, in water, which is given to the diseased Cattle to drink, and the Person who has been bit with a mad dog, and the wound, or part infected, is washed with the water. there are no words used in the dipping of the stone, nor any money taken by the servants, without incurring the owners displeasure. many cures are said to be performed by it, and people come from all parts of Scotland, and even as far up in England, as Yorkshire, to get the water in which the stone is dipped, to give their Cattle, when ill of the Murrain Especially, or Black Leg, a great many years ago, a Complaint was made to the Ecclesiastical Courts, against the Laird of Lee, then Sir James Lockhart, for using Witchcraft, a Copy of the act is annexed, there is no date but both by the orthography, and the Complainers being called Goodman of Raplock, a title then given to the smaller Lairds, and by St. James being the Name of the Laird of

Lee, it must be at least an Hundred years ago. tis said when the Plague was last at Newcastle, the Inhabitants sent for the Lee Penny, and gave a Bond for a large Sum in trust for the Loan (5000*l.* it is said) and that thus it did so much good, they offered to pay the money, and keep the Lee Penny, but the owner would not part with it: a Copy of this Bond is very well attested, to have been, among the Family Papers, but supposed to have been spoiled along with many more valuable ones, about 50 years ago, by Rain getting into the Charter Room during a long minority, and no Family residing at Lee House. the most Remarkable cure performed upon any person, was that of a Lady Baird, of Saughton Hall, near Edinburgh, who having been bit by a mad dog, was come the Length of the Hydrophobia, upon which having begged the Lee Penny might be sent to her house, she drank the water for some weeks, and Bathed with it, and was quite Recovered, this happened about 80 years ago, and is well attested having been told by the Lady of the then Laird of Lee, who died within these 30 years, she also told that her husband Mr Lockhart, and she, were Entertained at Saughton Hall, by Sir — Baird, and his Lady for several Days in the most sumptuous manner, on account of the Ladys Recovery, and in Gratitude for the Loan of the Lee Penny, so long as it is never allowed to be carried away from the House of Lee. N.B. it was tried by a Lapidary, and found to be a stone, but of what kind he could not tell."

"Copy of an Act of the Synode and Assembly at Glasgow 25th Decr."

"Quhilk Dye amongst the Referies of the Brethren of the Ministrie of Lanark it was propounded, to the Synode, that Gawen Hamiltonne of Raplocke had preferit ane complaint before them against Sr James Lockhart of Lee, anent the Superstitious using of ane Stone, set in silver for the curing of diseased Cattell, qlk the said Gawen affirmed could not be Lawfullie Vsed, and that they had differt to give any decisionne therein till the advise of the Asemble might be had concerning the same, the Asemble having inquired of the manner of Vsing thereof and particullerly understood be examinationne of the said Laird of Lee, and otherwise that the custome is only to cast the stone in sume water, and give the diseasit cattell therof to drink, and y^e the same [is] done without using onie wordes such as charmers and soeres use in their Unlawful Practises and considering that in nature they are many thinges sain to work strange effects, q^d of no humane wit can give a reason, it having pleased God to give unto stones & herbes a special Vertue for the healinge of mony Infirmities in man and beast, advises the Brethren to surcease their process as qrin they perceive no ground of offence and admonishes the Laird of Lee in the Vsing the said stone, to tak heed that it be Vst heir after wt the least scandall that possible may be. extract out of the Bookes of Asemble Halden at Glasgow, and subscribed by their Clerk by their Comand. M. Robert Young Clerk to the Asemble at Glasgow."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

UNDER the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will begin its week's session, at Manchester, on Wednesday, the 3rd of October. Six addresses will be delivered by presidents of departments, including one (perhaps) on Thursday, by Lord Brougham, who on the 19th inst. entered his 89th year. Besides the addresses and disputations, there will be *soirées*, excursions to co-operative factories, and a banquet, of course.

The amenities of literature continue to receive droll illustration. The Rev. Dr. Maziere Brady is in various ways (of course metaphorically) setting fire to the Irish Church. He is demolishing its traditional history with alacrity, and pooh-poohing a great deal of what we believe the Reverend Doctor held fast by when he was himself a vice-regal chaplain. Of late he has particularly disgusted his old friends and brethren by pronouncing as mere moonshine the accredited history that, at the time of the Reformation, the Irish bishops accepted

the new doctrine. The Doctor, in fact, deprives the Irish Church of its apostolical descent, and levels it to the condition of a mere *parvenu*. But his pamphlet has been answered by the Archdeacon of Ardagh, the Rev. J. Martin, who, among other flowers of speech, says that Dr. Brady is ignorant of what he himself means, as well as of how to prove it; that such proofs as he puts forward are unfounded and ridiculous; that his assertions are groundless; and "that his pamphlet presents so many examples of mis-statement, or misquotation, or unfair omission, or inaccuracy and illogicality, that it is almost beyond the limits of christian charity to believe that some of its errors are *not wilful*."—This is as close sailing to giving "the lie direct" as was ever performed even by an Irish Archdeacon.

A new serial story, by Mr. Shirley Brooks, is announced for publication,—"Sooner or Later."

Mr. Halliwell has sent us the following note:—

"Eastbourne, Sept. 26, 1866.

"The interest you have always taken in Shakespearean matters induces me to believe that you will support any step tending to increase the circulation of the writings of the great dramatist, and that the announcement of a new edition of the complete works of Shakespeare, now in preparation by Mr. Hotten, to be published by him at the very low price of *one shilling*, will be favourably received. My chief object, however, in now addressing you, arises from a natural desire on the part of the publisher and myself that this undertaking may not be considered a refinement on the idea of any recent cheap edition. The fact is, that 'The Shilling Shakespeare' was projected as long since as 1863, and after the size, type, and general appearance had been settled, the work was placed in the printer's hands early in 1864. Some difficulties in the way of publishing having been arranged, it will now be completed forthwith, the most anxious care being taken to ensure typographical accuracy.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

As companion-volumes to his "Shilling Shakespeare," Mr. Hotten announces a "Library of World-wide Authors," including the best productions of Fielding, Smollett, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and other famous writers, together with the principal novels of Sir Walter Scott, at the low price of sixpence each.

It seems that Lord Portarlington not only had the temerity to prophesy about the weather generally, but he especially foretold a wonderfully fine September! Thereby he is accused not only of wronging the Irish farmers by his "deceit," but Irish seaside visitors, who, confiding in his Lordship's confidential relations with that well-known personage, the Clerk of the Weather, thronged into Bundoran, which (having, happily, nothing whatever in common with the place to which it is likened) is called "the Irish Brighton." But at Bundoran all the visitors have been living throughout this month under hatches. The consequent fury against the prophetic lord is both terrific and amusing. The visitors rush into indignation literature in the journals, and there seems a universal wish to have Lord Portarlington sent down among them, to share the misery of which they accuse him of being the author.

The Salterns, near Lymington, formerly used for the manufacture of sea salt, but which have long been in disuse, have been recently converted into oyster-breeding grounds, by Mr. Dawson, and are likely to be made available in adding largely to our supplies of this delicacy.

A project is on foot, at Brighton, to give a ball on the new pier, which would be covered in for the occasion. Wind and weather allowing, and the ball-room not as much inclined to dance as the company, the light fantastic toe will be left to trip it above the sad sea wave.

Mr. Carpenter writes to us as follows:—

"53, Norland Square, Notting Hill, Sept. 22, 1866.

"In your long notice of some little song-books published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, you complain, in this day's *Athenæum*, that the titles do not bear out the contents. Permit me to say that I never knew of the titles until I saw the books

in Messrs. Routledge's warehouse; the four parts are portions of a half-crown volume of Miscellaneous Songs and Ballads which I compiled for them and which they themselves divided and published, under the titles reviewed, for trade purposes. I am quite content to bear any blame that may legitimately fall on myself as compiler, but trust to your justice to allow me to explain this, and, if you will, to observe that songs like the 'Wail of Agricultural Distress' you admire so much are not so well calculated to *sell* a book of popular songs as those included in the compilations of, Yours, &c.,
"J. E. CARPENTER."

One of the most curious of blunders is going the round of the press in this form:—"The effect of *Adonais* is slightly marred by the remembrance of the doggerel verses which, it is alleged, Shelley first wrote on the death of Keats. It seems almost incredible that the pen which could so eloquently express grief, affection, fame, and friendship, could have written the mock epitaph,

'Who killed poor Keats?'
'It was I,' said the *Quarterly*,
So savage and Tartarly," &c.

There was an old version even more *naïve*, as it stated that on Keats's death Shelley wrote a poem called 'Adonais,' beginning "Who killed John Keats," &c.; but the story as it stands above could hardly be mended.—Another story is misleading the public, to the effect that Theodore Hook, when at Westminster, succeeded, in the disguise of a beggar woman, in obtaining alms from the head master. Theodore was of Harrow. The sprightly Westminster lad was his much elder brother James, who ended a successful ecclesiastical career as Dean of Worcester, who wrote two novels ('Pen Owen' and 'Percy Mallory'); the first, at least, better than anything of his brother's in that way, and who was the author of two farcical pieces, which (except by Barham) are invariably ascribed to Theodore,—'Jack of Newbury' and 'Diamond cut Diamond.'

The MS. sermons and addresses of Alexander Henderson, a Scottish Presbyterian minister, delivered in 1638, have been recently discovered (so it is said), and are being prepared for publication by Mr. Maclaren, of Edinburgh. They were delivered during the weeks between the first signing of the Covenant and the Glasgow Assembly. A report of his, the preacher's, words is said to have been made with copiousness and fidelity. Any genuine remains of Henderon, it is supposed, will command attention. We are told that some specimens of the MS. having been submitted to Thomas Carlyle in the beginning of August last, he was pleased to say in reply: "I may fairly expect there will be something of interest for me in these excerpts, so soon as I have leisure to read them with due deliberation," which, after all, is not compromising to Mr. Carlyle. On the other hand, Dr. Mc'Crie writes to Mr. Martin: "It opens up a curious chapter in our history. The prayers and the prefaces are singular, affording us glimpses into the interior of a Presbyterian church in 1638." Dr. Mc'Crie has contributed the weight of his authority in behalf of the genuineness of the whole collection, "which of itself would be decisive of the question," so says the Prospectus; but in these clever days we shall require something more decisive.

The Registrar-General's half-yearly Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ireland contains a statement which is worth thinking about by those who take an interest in Irish affairs. In the quarter ending the 30th of June last the number of births was 38,816; of deaths 24,763, and of emigrants 41,124; the result of which is a diminution of the population of Ireland by 27,071 in the three months. Does this represent a continuous movement? If it does, the cry throughout Ireland will be in a few years—immigrants, not emigrants. Some of the public works are pining for want of convicts as labourers: what will she do when the honest labourers are all gone?

• We lately noted the state of the famous well of St. Keyne, near Liskeard, by way of supplement and correction for the guide-books. Not far from this place is another long reputed well, the present

condition of which is incorrectly described, even in the last edition of Mr. Murray's 'Devon and Cornwall,' although that volume is dated with the present year. The Well of St. Clare, a saint known out of Cornwall as Clere, so far from being "the ivy-mantled ruin of the baptistry or chapel," as the guide-book describes it, was restored some two or three years since, by way of memorial to the late vicar of the parish, and has hardly a leaf about it. "Murray" is unreasonably silent about the church of St. Clare, which is very picturesquely situated, and interesting in its character. There is a good stoup in the remarkably fine north porch; these remains are common in Cornwall. The structure points E.S.E., whereas most of its fellows incline to the north. The tower is an excellent example in its class, and of that Perpendicular period which prevails throughout the county, and noteworthy by some for the growth of those large bushes which hold valiantly to the chinks of the granite, and defy the breezes of their lofty station. The interior comprises a nave and two aisles; the roof of the latter, on the south side, is somewhat higher from the floor than that of the nave; the general style of the interior is Perpendicular; the caps of the nave-arcade on the south side are fairly carved, no common thing in the neighbourhood of granite; the roof is of the prevalent waggon form, panelled out by lines of mouldings, and decorated with bosses of admirable workmanship. There is a large hagioscope, or squint, on the north side of the altar. On an altar-tomb on the east end of the south aisle is a curiously carved and incised slab of slate, which in two compartments commemorates the family of Robert Langford, who is stated to have died in 1614, and Petronilla, his wife, whose death-date is not given in the space reserved for it; the figures of this pair kneel before their faldstools. Thus for one half of the slab. The other half is subdivided, and represents, by the same means, 1, the son of these persons, and his wife, kneeling; 2, nine children of the same. On the wall, above this tomb, is placed the injunction of a dole to those who could answer questions as to their faith. Also, a curiously-jumbled inscription, combining "Oh, Redeptor" with a highly pagan allusion to "the fatal sistris' knife." On the edge of the altar-slab is an acrostic of "Robertus Langford." The dole has been long ago misappropriated. In the north porch still stand the venerable parish stocks, with evidences of ample service. The ground stage of the tower within contains upon its wall a quaint inscription painted on a board, to the following effect:—

THE RINGER'S ARTICLES.

We ring ye Quick to Church
the dead to grave.
Good is our use,
such usage let us have.
Who swears or curses
in an angry mood,
Quarrell or strike
although he draw no blood,
Who wears his hat, or
spits, or turns a bell,
Or through unskillfull
ringing marns a peal,
Shall forfeit sixpence
for each single sin,
'Twill make him cautious
against another time.

Against the superstition of Friday being an unlucky day, especially to sailors, a Correspondent, C. W. H., has a protest. "See," he remarks, "how many lucky Fridays we find in the history of the most momentous of all maritime enterprises in the discovery and exploration of America"—Aug. 3, 1492, Columbus sets sail on his voyage of discovery, —Oct. 12, 1492, first discovery of land by Columbus, —Jan. 4, 1493, sets sail on his return, —March 15, 1493, arrival at Palos, —Nov. 22, 1493, —arrival at Hispaniola on his second voyage, —June 13, 1494, discovery of the American continent. "All these days," says C. W. H., "were Fridays."

Astronomical observers of the sun will be interested to know that M. L. Foucault has discovered a method of diminishing the effect of the sun's rays on the focus of telescope lenses. By means of an extremely thin layer of silver placed on the object-glass, the sun can be observed without any injury

to the sight. M. Foucault has communicated the particulars of his invention to the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Science is beginning to establish herself on the River Plate. Buenos Ayres has a public museum, and, under the editorship of Dr. German Burmeister, has just published, in large quarto, with plates, the first part of 'Anales del Museo Publico de Buenos Aires,' in which new or little known objects of natural history are described. The contents of this part are, a summary of the history of the museum, —Paleontology in its present tendencies and results, —on the Picafloras, and descriptions of fossil remains, the *Macrauchenia Patagonica* and the *Glyptodontes* of the museum. The printing and lithography are creditable specimens of South-American workmanship.

Our Naples Correspondent writes:—"The excavations which have long been suspended in Herculaneum will be shortly resumed. For years it has been in contemplation to push the work of discovery under a piece of ground on the left of the city as you enter. It is said that the commencement of these excavations will be inaugurated with a certain degree of solemnity, as it is a fact of the highest interest to the archaeological world. In Herculaneum were the first efforts made to bring to light the artistic wealth of past ages; and however beautiful may be the works discovered in Pompeii, it was in Herculaneum that were found those graceful models which have so modified and refined the taste of the civilized world. No doubt it is due to the incessant representations of Commodore Fiorelli, the learned and laborious Director of Excavations in Southern Italy, that the Government has resolved on an enterprise which will create an epoch in its history. By a decree dated the 15th of last month, there has been established in Naples, and, indeed, for the whole province, a Consulting Commission of Fine Arts, dependent on the Minister of Public Instruction, and presided over by the Superintendent of the National Museum in this city. The Commission is to be divided into four sections: one of Painting, one of Sculpture, one of Architecture, and one of Archaeology and Artistic Erudition. Each section is to be composed of three counsellors, nominated as are those of the Consulting Commission of Florence. The National Museum of Naples and the excavations will, however, continue to be under the exclusive direction of the Superintendent-General and Director of the Excavations of Antiquity."

MR. MORRY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Ead, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Greswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmith—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Fied—Price—Rupprez—Brittain—Liddell—George Smith—Duvenger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—George Buckland's Musical Entertainment, entitled 'The Castaway, or, the Unlucky Cruiser, commonly called Cruise.'—The Cherubs floating in the Air, and Shakespeare and his Creations, with F. Damer Cape's Recitals—Exhibition of the Prussian Needle-Gun—Dogwar's Indian Feats—Matthews's Magic, &c.—Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10. Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

British Spiders: an Introduction to the Study of the Arachnida of Great Britain and Ireland.

By E. F. Staveley. (Reeve & Co.)

LIKE some of his betters, the Spider is at length being drawn from his obscure corners in the world, and examined in the full light of day. After long years of neglect and contumely, he is at length receiving pictorial if not poetical justice. Mr. Blackwall has been the chief patron of the spider, as Buxton was of the negro. No doubt housewives and housemaids will still pursue him with remorseless brooms; no doubt silly girls will still shriek at his presence; no doubt he is doomed to destruction wherever discovered and disliked. Planters and Americans once bound and abhorred the

blacks; but the negro is now free and befriended; and the spider is vindicated and written about. Pictorially, and not poetically, as we have said, full justice and even flattery are being meted out to him, which, if any one doubt, we recommend him to inspect the numerous and beautiful coloured plates of the volume before us.

At the same time, distinction and justice have their inconveniences for the spider, as they have for the negro; but in very opposite ways. The negroes do not know what to do with their freedom; the spiders, on the other hand, do not know how to brook captivity. To understand the true qualities of the negro, as we have long been told, you must set him free, while to understand the true characters of the spider, you must catch and imprison him. Only since increased attention has been paid to this insect have prisons been prepared for him. Could he but be aware of the boxes with trays, of the pill-boxes, and of the little open-mouthed bottles of spirit, the camel-hair brushes dotted with spirit, the capacious nets, and half-a-dozen other cunning instruments and preparations for his capture, which every spider-seeker is furnished withal, he would be moodily content with his dark and dirty corner, or his home of earth, or his old brick wall, or deep, dark cellar, and never court the perils of notoriety or the vanities of pictorial portraiture.

To be properly classified and to be duly placed and painted in Plate III. or IV., is but a poor compensation for being boxed or bottled or impaled. Freedom is pleasant even in the centre or corner of a suspended web, and life is enjoyable even in the dark places of the earth, and in the haunts of blue-bottle and other flies. If Baalzebub, or any other synonym or relative of Baal, was really the god of flies, no doubt his idol-image was encircled by admiring and gloating spiders, and enwrapped with floating webs. No doubt the biggest spiders solemnly ensconced themselves in the pagan temple or grove, and awaited, like sacrificing priests, the flying multitudes of adoring flies, many of whom were instantly entangled and mangled in honour of Baalzebub. But in process of ages the tables are turned, and the spiders themselves become the victims; and perhaps in their present webbed retirement they deplore these times of enlightenment, and the march of Entomology, which sacrifices them in hecatombs, and which, under the name of Science, perpetrates deliberate cruelty and perpetuates hopeless captivity.

Poor spiders! we deeply sympathize with you; but if it be any consolation to you, you are not alone in your captivity. The whole race of insects is equally under systematic pursuit and persecution at home and abroad. Your friends the beetles are more mobile than you, yet they cannot escape. Your winged and gay and swiftly passing friends the butterflies are still more nimble, but nets and snares are spread abroad for them. Nay, your very victim cannot escape scientific disquisitions, for is not Miss Louisa Lane Clarke (as she herself informs our readers) at this very hour writing "an easy history of the Diptera—flies in the garden, flies on our window-pane," &c.; to which, of course, she will add—flies in the spider's web? Since pursuers and pursued, the whole family of insects is thus under the pen of authors, and consequently within the power of persecutors, it is vain to mourn, for all must submit to their fate. Brooms, or pill-boxes, or spirit-bottles, or sweeping-nets, or some kind of capturing implement, await us all. In one shape or another they come even upon poets and authors, for are there not

remorseless critics and cruel reviewers? They come, too, upon poor tourists, for are there not rapacious innkeepers and greedy guides? They come upon most people in one form or another, with this great difference in *your* favour, that none of us are so carefully delineated and so prettily coloured as you are by the Blackwalls and Staveleys of the day.

The *naïveté* with which Mr. (if it be not Miss or Mrs.) Staveley gives advice "On Collecting Spiders" is charming. Thus, "The first difficulty to be overcome is that of catching the spiders, which is greater than might be expected," and then "every spider missed should be a help towards catching the next individual of the same species which may be met with." This maxim is plainly of far broader application than it here receives. Further, the beginner is carefully instructed to "start with a pocketful of empty pill-boxes, a pencil and a card on one side, and an empty pocket to receive filled pill-boxes on the other. Probably he will see several cobwebs before he sees one spider. Let him take up his station before one of these, and determine to find its inhabitant." When he has been found, advice is given as to his capture. But "before attempting the capture of a spider, the beginner should carefully observe the character of the snare; and when the spider is in the box, should note upon the lid what he has remarked. If the web was a geometrical one, he should note whether it was placed horizontally, obliquely, or vertically. 'Geo. hor.' is soon written, and will be a great help when he examines the contents of his pill-boxes." Conceive only of the happiness of the spider-collector with a dozen pill-boxes before him, each containing a captive spider, and each inscribed "geo. hor."! A useful addition is a glass-topped pill-box (of course without any such inscription as *geo. hor.*) and the spider inside, the watchfully observed of the capturing observer. But a worse fate than being closely watched is before the poor captive; he is to be dropped into spirit, which is one mode of killing him, but not such instantaneous insecticide as dropping him into boiling water. His cemetery is a homœopathic tube filled with spirit or turpentine. Such is the end and final lot of these long-legged but short-lived little prisoners.

Sad effects may possibly result from this pursuit. It would, for instance, be alarming to contemplate the consequences to any delicate or highly nervous lady of unexpectedly opening a case in order to find her favourite homœopathic globules, and suddenly discovering only an array of bottled and labelled spiders! Equally painful would it be for any valetudinarian gentleman to rise in the night to take a pill, and to be misled by the feebleness of his chamber-light into the innocent error of mistaking some pill-box inscribed "*geo. hor.*" for the one he required. Possibly disgust and dismay might give a healthy shock to his system.

To attempt to find out any entomological novelty in the present volume is out of the question, as the author professes "lays no claim to originality. The writer, therefore, here begs to acknowledge Mr. Blackwall as the chief authority, his work on British spiders having been most freely used. The writings of M.M. Latreille, Simon and several others have also been made use of without acknowledgment in the body of the work."

For ourselves, in drawing attention to the pill-box imprisonments and spirituous murders of these unhappy insects, hundreds, if not thousands, of whom have, doubtless, passed into homœopathic tubular graves, with no other epitaph than "*geo. hor.*," we do trust that we have established some claim to the

honourable title of "The Friend of the British Spider!"

We had purposed to say something in a different strain about the spider's web. Its formation, shape, contexture and fibre are all subjects for curious disquisition and careful examination. But we fear we should spin too long a yarn if we descanted upon the work of this wonderful spinner, who apparently derives his English name from his aerial workmanship. It is singular that in the early English Psalter (printed by the Surtees Society) our insect is styled (Ps. lxxxix.) Spinnandweb. Moreover, the ingenious labours of our garden spiders have been already commented upon in some popular works. Yet many minute matters remain to be explained, and many, perhaps, to be observed and recorded. Our younger microscopists may not be aware that the thread spun by the genus named *Epeira*—that family of the Epeiridae, which are to most non-entomologists representative of the whole order,—the thread composing the spiral line which intersects the radiating lines of the web of this genus of spiders, differs from that spun by any kind of spiders. "It presents," says our author, "the appearance of a string of glittering beads, sometimes of uniform size, sometimes varying in size at uniform intervals, and sometimes presenting some irregularity of size and interval. A more beautiful object than these threads seen under a moderately high magnifying power can hardly be found." All who have thus seen it will long remember it; and as the object is plentiful, young microscopists may be thankful for the hint.

The present volume is neatly got up, and, as we have before remarked, well illustrated.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 3.—Sir John Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—M. A. Dupuis, of Paris, was elected a Foreign Member.—Mr. A. F. Sheppard exhibited a box of Lepidoptera, all bred or captured in the Isle of Man by Mr. Gregson, and including *Dianthæcia cesia*, *D. caposiphila*, *Sesia philanthiformis*, *Scricoris littorana*, *Eupacilia albicapitana*, *Sciaphila Colquhounana*, *Gelechia vicinella*, and *G. leucomelanella* (which Mr. Gregson believed to be but one species), and the new Physic allied to *P. ditutella*, of which Mr. Bond exhibited a specimen at the July meeting.—Mr. Stainton exhibited *Gelechia vicinella*, bred by Mr. Gregson from larvae which fed on *Silene maritima*; and *G. atrella*, bred by Mr. Jeffrey from larvae collected near Saffron Walden, which fed in the stems of *Hypericum*. Mr. Stainton also exhibited a series of Micro-Lepidoptera, received from M. Millière, of Lyons, amongst which were *Depressaria Rutana*, of Fabricius, bred from *Ruta angustifolia*, and a new *Gelechia*, allied to *G. costella* and bred from *Hyoscyamus albus*.—Mr. Bond exhibited a male specimen of *Bombyx Cynthia*, measuring 6½ inches in expanse; those bred by Dr. Wallace at Colchester during the present season varied in size from 3 to 6½ inches.—Mr. Pascoe referred to an account, by Mr. Consul Meadows, recently published in the *Times*, of a Chinese silkworm, of which the pupæ were a favourite article of food.—Prof. Brayley communicated an extract from the report of Mr. Consul Lay on the trade of Che-foo, respecting a brown silk produced from wild silkworms which swarmed in the mountain forests.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a house-fly with six chelifers upon it; and had observed another upon which were no less than eight of those parasites. Mr. Stevens also exhibited some coloured drawings of butterflies of extreme beauty and the most minute accuracy, executed without the aid of a lens by Mr. Mitchell, who was present as a visitor.—Mr. Janson exhibited a small collection of Jamaican insects, principally Coleoptera, but including a few Hemiptera, &c., the produce of the first two or three weeks of Mr. C. P. Gloyne's residence in that island.—

Mr. M'Lachlan mentioned that the genus of Trichoptera recently published by him under the name of *Sciops* was identical with the *Hydromanicus* of Brauer, which had priority over *Sciops*, so that the latter name must sink; the species described by Mr. M'Lachlan were, however, both different from Dr. Brauer's *Hydromanicus irroratus*.—Mr. E. S. Haines sent for exhibition a curious specimen of *Cidaria fluctuata*, captured in Staffordshire in 1864, and resembling the var. *costarata* of Haworth.—Mr. F. Moore read an extract from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* respecting the simultaneous exhibition and extinction of their light by fire-flies. The writer, Mr. W. Theobald, jun., stated that though in Bengal he had never witnessed the phenomenon in question, yet in Pegu he had seen "myriads of fire-flies emitting their light and again relapsing into darkness in the most perfect rhythmic union;" and the synchronous flashing of the Pegu fire-flies was corroborated by Mr. Montgomery, of the Survey Department.—The Secretary exhibited coloured drawings of the larva, pupa and both sexes of the imago of a new Geometrideous moth, belonging to the genus *Agathia*; these were communicated by Mr. H. L. Schrader, of Shanghai, who found the larvae on a *Salix*, but which for some time escaped detection by reason of their resemblance to the remains of a leaf, of which the softer parts had been eaten away. The Secretary read a communication respecting the injury done to the cotton crop of Louisiana by the "army worm," the larva of *Heliothis armigera*.—Mr. C. A. Wilson communicated a further instalment of his "Notes on the Buprestidae of South Australia."—Mr. Pascoe read a description, under the name of *Anastetha*, of a new genus of Tmesisternine, from Rockhampton, Queensland.—A paper, entitled "Notes on the Butterflies of Mauritius," by Mr. Roland Trimen; and a paper, entitled "Notes on some Hymenopterous Insects collected by Mr. Peckolt at Catagallo, South Brazil," by Mr. F. Smith, were read; in the latter was described the long-desiderated female of *Trigona*.—The President announced that there would not be any meeting of the Society in October; and that the future meetings would, by permission of the Linnean Society, be held in Burlington House, Piccadilly.

FINE ARTS

ART-UNIONS.

MANY parliamentary committees have concerned themselves with the operations of Art-Unions and the nature of the laws affecting them. As is not uncommon, these committees have reported in diverse ways. The ordinary middle course has been adopted in the matter; so that what is in reality favoured has been shown to one class of associations, while others have been vigorously condemned, if not rigorously prosecuted. Thus, no fewer than fifty-one unions have been permitted to exist and flourish as well as they could, "for the encouragement of the Fine Arts," while hundreds of goose and plumpudding clubs, raffles, and one knows not what, which were equally lotteries, and obnoxious to the principle of the law, have been objects of attack by the Home Office. Even a poor fellow who wanted to dispose of a gigantic bride-cake, proposing to do so at the Hanover Square Rooms by lottery, and in the most "respectable" manner, was admonished by the highest authority that in doing so he would become amenable to the Lottery laws, and be proceeded against by Her Majesty's Government.

We have the excellent authority of the Librarian of the Board of Trade, a witness before the latest of these Art-Union Committees, to show that the Lottery laws are inoperative. The witness recommends they should be abrogated *en masse*, and the evil they were intended to suppress left "to work itself out." In truth, a purely British arrangement exists with regard to the method of putting these injunctions in force. Mr. Bucknall, the witness in question, enlightens us on this point by stating that the Board of Trade cannot stop infringements of these laws; that is the duty of the Home Office; but it can grant exemptions from their action in favour of Art-Unions: and to show how it has done so

to some effect, it is stated that the "Board" "inadvertently" sanctioned the working of a scheme for the distribution of works of art applied to manufacture, to wit, as one of the committee expressed it, "candlesticks and teapots." Nothing could be in this way more desirable than to bring articles of this sort into common use. Nevertheless, it appears that that had better be effected in the ordinary manner of trade, by means of the growth of public taste and education, than in an exceptional fashion, and with the aid of the gambling spirit which, even by the honest advocates of Art Unions, is admitted to enter so largely into the causes of their success.

What is the true nature of many of the associations which style themselves "Art-Unions," how much the subscribers pay for their "chances" of prizes, the character of those prizes, the effect on Art of their distribution, the cost and moral results of the present state of the law, which seems to stultify itself with exceptions of the most illogical order, cannot be better stated than in the words of the Report, as drawn from the evidence to which it relates, both of which are before us.

The good faith and pure intentions of several among the agents of the associations which concern themselves with the Fine Arts are testified to by all speakers. Others, so says the official witness whose name we have quoted, act in open defiance of the law (Reply 118), and are "practically," *i.e.* unofficially, known to carry on their work, although the sanction of the legally authorized persons has been refused to it (Reply 119).

The Art-Union Act was passed in 1846, and, under the pretence of benefiting Art, exempted from the operation of the Lottery laws those schemes which were ostensibly devised for the distribution of pictures and engravings. Sir R. Peel, as became his statesmanship, strenuously opposed the passing of this Act, saying that it was a violation of right principle, and, like all such, sure to produce great practical inconvenience. He doubted if this violation would be of advantage to Art, and still more did he doubt if a high style of Art would be encouraged by the exceptional nature of the Act he opposed. This does not, however, as it seems to us, necessarily imply that the kind of Art now most frequently chosen for distribution is best fitted for its supposed purpose of pleasing the multitude; on the contrary, we believe that the best Art is commonly the most popular, and that, had the aims of promoters of Art-Unions been really what they professed, they might plead now in their defence that they had always chosen noble examples for distribution, instead of very many absolutely bad ones, or, as is commonly the case, merely indifferent subjects; such—to take in hand the working of the best of these societies, the Art-Union of London—as 'The Last Supper' of Leonardo da Vinci, in place of 'Raphael and the Fornarina' of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott.

There is no work of art so popular as the former; every one knows it; electrotypy, lithography, all the methods of engraving, wood-cutting, photography, and even Berlin wool, have been employed in its reproduction; nevertheless, it is true, also, that only at an outrageous cost, such as the masterpiece of Raphael Morghen demands, is even a tolerable copy of it to be had by any of these processes; probably the worst is the most pretending. Had the Art-Union of London set to work to produce such a desired engraving and sold it to the subscribers, who can doubt but that, however objectionable the means, the result would have been promising of good? Raphael's Cartoons are best reproduced in photography; yet what dismal copies are these of originals most enjoyed? Could not good Art have been fostered by the circulation of fair transcripts by the Society? For a pleasing subject, and by way of varying the serious elevation of such themes as the above-named, would not the very famous and most attractive of Guido's pictures, the 'Aurora,' which is probably the only sound one among them, have been greeted in preference to that very poor thing 'Jephtha's Daughter,' by Mr. O'Neil,—wretched work as it was, and aptly produced at a cost of more than 4,000*l.*? There would be nothing to pay for

copyright in such subjects as these we suggest; whereas that had to be bought from the "modern masters," at a cost which must have swallowed up a large portion of what might have produced a second print.

It is out of the power of any one to say that good Art, whether modern or ancient, is not loved by the people. The success which attended the engraving of 'The Horse Fair,' by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, surpassed that which followed the merely "pretty" 'Ramsgate Sands,' although produced by the same means, and even more energetically "put upon the market." The result is equal with the former, although the aim of the promoters is very different, when we compare the profitability of 'Raising the Maypole,' which cost 3,757*l.* 6*s.* to bring out, or 'The Water Party,' by Mr. F. Goodall, that surpassed the last in expense. To give a modern instance, it will hardly cost greater sums than these to reproduce such noble Art as Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Finding of the Saviour in the Temple,' although engraved by the most admirable hands,—hands whose wonderful ability has been occupied for at least one of the probable thirty years of their perfected practice upon a work by M. Meissonnier, a production of so decidedly inferior an order. Thus prodigal are we of genius, thus futile are our complaints of the decay of Art, that the now unrivalled powers of M. Blanchard are deliberately given, rather say wofully wasted, on what any fair coterie of copper could have done fortunately enough.

The strength of the challengers of Art-Unions and the weakness of their managers' defence are shown by these instances; the latter persons rarely aim at the publication of good Art, rather at that which is merely popular, without being good. That they effect benefit to Art is thus effectually disproved, and, of course, with it the only merit of their existence in violation of the principle of the law. It can be shown, also, that bad art does not pay, comparatively, better than good art, however published. Thus, of thirty prints and series of illustrations, only three or four have had even the pretence to first-rate quality, 'The Castle of Ischia,' 'The Clemency of Richard Cœur de Lion,' 'The Norman Conquest,' &c. Those named cost less than 'Life at the Seaside,' 'Claude Duval,' 'A Water Party,' 'Jephtha's Daughter,' 'English Merrymaking in the Olden Time,' and other simply popular or utterly trivial conceptions. To issue to the subscribers, the first-named three works cost, with another, 11,000*l.*; on the other hand, 'Life at the Seaside' cost singly nearly 7,000*l.* (6,980*l.* 18*s.*), or about double as much as 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' with another, or 'The Norman Conquest.' 'Jephtha's Daughter' cost no less than 4,060*l.*, and was every way unworthy. Strange to say, yet significant to those who go with us in this matter, the returns of subscribers to this society for the years succeeding those which witness the distribution of merely popular prints have by no means answered the hopes of such as expected a larger harvest from the meaner appeal, and more guineas to flow in when an untalented constituency was addressed. Thus, since 1857, a period which has produced by the society a greater number of inferior "popular" pictures than before, the amount of money paid in subscriptions has been below the average, and, by nearly 4,500*l.*, the total of the preceding eight years. The subscriptions for 'Claude Duval' were nearly 1,000*l.* less than for the by no means excellent work that preceded it,—2,000*l.* less than that attained by 'The Norman Conquest' of Mr. Macleise, which immediately followed it,—and 2,000*l.* less than that which attended the announcement that the 'Richard Cœur de Lion' of Mr. Cross was in prospect.

It must be remembered that these publications are announced long beforehand, and subscribers are to a very great extent influenced by the choice of prints offered in exchange for their guineas. Other conditions being equal, 'Life by the Seaside' produced—notwithstanding the universally admitted spread of taste in Art between 1859 and 1845, when Mulready's by no means remarkably excellent picture, 'The Convalescent,' was issued—230*l.* less than the latter, a purely un-issued but otherwise meritorious work, which

had, nevertheless,—so one would think—ininitely less popular attractiveness. 'Raphael and the Fornarina' brought 12,334*l.*; while 'The Castle of Ischia,' a landscape only, brought 14,848*l.*, and 'The Convalescent,' which immediately followed these, 15,440*l.* It may fairly be presumed that the impetus of these satisfactory publications continued for some time; for 'Jephtha's Daughter' and 'The Last Embrace,' with another commonplace work, brought the receipts to 16,979*l.* and 17,871*l.* odd respectively, from which they precipitately fell to 12,800*l.* odd in the next year, when 'The Prisoner of Gisors' came out,—a work which one would think most attractive; it really was not the most trivial. 'Sabrina,' by Mr. Frost, was pretty enough for any public, however emaculate; yet the decline continued, and went lower with 'The Smile' and 'The Frown'—unobjectionable works as they were, however tame. 'English Merrymaking' surpassed 'The Prisoner of Gisors' in cash attractions by no more than 60*l.*, although it was a much larger work; both were weaker in pecuniary effects than the 'Richard Cœur de Lion' before named as an admirable picture. The bound upwards from 11,743*l.* was to no less an amount than 13,684*l.* between the years 1865 and 1866, when the 'Claude Duval' was followed by 'The Story of the Norman Conquest.' 'Claude Duval' brought nearly 1,000*l.* less than even 'The Ancient Mariner,' 'Raising the Maypole' about an equal sum less than even 'Italy'—a landscape. Probably some effect was produced in this case by the glutting of inferior tastes with those pictures of the same class which had preceded it, *i.e.* 'English Merrymaking' and 'Ramsgate Sands.' In some cases engraved outlines were given, in addition to the print; yet the effect on the year's subscription was not always commensurate. A wretched series issued in 1849, to illustrate 'The Entry to Jerusalem,' joined by 'Sabrina,' did not save a fall of more than 2,500*l.* from the receipts which attended the unobjectionable 'Prisoner of Gisors.' 'Italy' cost 2,101*l.*, and brought 10,882*l.*; while 'Life at the Seaside,' costing nearly 7,000*l.*, brought but 15,210*l.* Thus it appears that by catering for a low order of taste the very society which is admitted to be least objectionable in its class has by no means secured the most of the loaves and fishes. These results are very startling, and do away with one of the apologies for Art-Unions, that they must necessarily supply common orders of taste.

It appears that the production of such works as we have named has had no good effect on public taste, but that whatever improvement may have taken place in that direction, the reality of which we are very much inclined to doubt, has been due rather to the spread of wealth and luxury, than to the distribution (as the advocates of these societies allege) of Art of such questionable or trivial quality as was supplied in 'Life at the Seaside,' 'Raising the Maypole,' and 'A Water Party.' Some statistics are obtainable from this Report, which are strongly condemnatory of the practice of the societies in question. The average value of the prizes of the London Art-Union is 32*l.* 16*s.*; the chance against winning a prize is 99 to 1; in 1859, the chance against winning a 25*l.* prize was 144 to 1. Thus much for the value and economy of the Art-Union process of distributing pictures. How it acts with regard to the alleged aim of encouraging fine and good Art by the circulation of prints we have just shown. It is to the engraving the public are told to look for the effect on Art of these societies (Reply 826).

The case is far worse with the "little goes" of the shilling Art-Unions, where the average value of the prizes is from 5*l.* up to 15*l.* In the Birmingham Shilling Art-Union the chance against winning a 15*l.* prize, in 1859, was 325 to 1. The expenses of the shilling art-unions generally swallow up at least 50 per cent. of their revenues. The Liverpool Shilling Art-Union was found to engender so much evil, that the artists of that town entirely withdrew from it. Like all other shilling Art-Unions, it is a mere lottery, worked by the secretary for his own profit: if Mr. Pelham's evidence be correct. The secretary of the Liverpool Art-Union is paid 500*l.* a year, and receives large sums of

money for clerks and "office expenses." There is no check on the sale of tickets, and each prize-holder receives from the secretary a prize, the value of which is not more than half the amount which he was supposed to have won. It is, moreover, always doubtful whether a ticket obtains even the chance of a prize, for it never can be ascertained whether any ticket has been put into the wheel. The public pay twice as much for their shares as those shares are worth.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

BESIDE the town-hall about to be erected in Toden-morden a site has been chosen for the bronze statue of the late John Fielden, Esq., M.P., the work of Mr. Foley, R.A. Mr. Fielden took an active part in the movement for the better regulation of the hours of factory labour. This statue was completed three years ago (the result of general subscription). The erection of it has been deferred until the present appropriate site was prepared.

In noticing some of the great line-engravers in our last number, we omitted one who should not be passed over—Mr. Vernon, the engraver of Dyce's 'Virgin and Child,' of Herr Winterhalter's two portraits of 'The Lady Constance Grosvenor' and 'The Princess Helena,' of Mr. Cope's 'First Born,' of Leslie's 'Olivia Unveiling,' and other works, which, as a Correspondent who notes our omission, remarks, "display a degree of learning and mastery that entitle him to rank amongst the very best artists in this difficult and now little practised branch of Art."

Gustave Doré's drawings for the illustration of Milton's 'Paradise Lost' are now all complete, and will shortly appear in a folio volume from the press of Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin. This will afford the Art-critics a fair opportunity of judging how far the prolific pencil of the young French artist is equal to rendering the text of one of our greatest English poets.

Messrs. Marion & Son, Soho Square, have published 'Fifteen Photographs, taken from the original marble statues, &c., by Thorwaldsen, in the Church of Notre Dame, Copenhagen,' as produced by M. Georg E. Hansen. These comprise the twelve figures of the Apostles, which, after the fashion which has been so woefully destructive to the dignity and beauty of innumerable Gothic churches, are placed against the piers of the remarkable edifice in question,—but in this case, it must be owned, without injury to the building, and without noteworthy effect further than that of creating a resemblance to a sculpture gallery. Also, the statue of Christ, which, as if still further to increase the force of the resemblance to which we refer, or to complete the suggestion which is otherwise offered, of a pagan temple, stands behind the altar in the apse, beneath the cornice of which is sculptured the well-known procession, in bas-relief, of "Christ bearing the Cross." Lastly, the much-admired "Angel Font" of the same church,—the design of which, it may be said in passing, has supplied a model to at least half-a-dozen drinking fountains in London. As a work of Art, this font seems to us to be founded on what might have been originally a good, indeed, a noble idea, but which, in working out, sank to one of the tamest, most soulless, of modern sculptures, very little, if at all, superior to statuary in sugar. The photographs are extremely good, very soft and clear, and well lighted; in fact, most desirable by those who wish to satisfy themselves whether or not these famous works, by one of the most highly-praised of recent sculptors, are truly inspired by a vigorous, original and healthy spirit, and are remote from that triviality, meanness and inanity of conception which has been ascribed to them. Few will look at the "Angel Font" without wonder at its reputation. The features of the angel are regular, but void of elevation and spirituality; the execution is smooth enough for any taste. The figure of Christ poses well, but moves not the spectator with any deeper appeal than for admiration at the drapery and the chiselling of the surface. That chiselling is far from being of the most learned kind. The lack of earnestness, so obvious in the designs of these works, or what brings the same

results before us, is visible in the statues of the Apostles. Nothing can be "nicer" than the disposition of the hair and beard of St. Thaddeus, parted and ordered as they are; but few attitudes are tamer than that it shows of placing the tips of the fingers together, without purport,—the one leg advanced with its knee bent, after the antique fashion, which is highly beneficial to the drapery, but singularly insignificant. The figure of St. James is superior to this; that of St. Peter, apart from its obvious debt to the antique, has much character. Probably the best statue is that of St. Thomas. On the whole, notwithstanding the exceptions the works named afford to the generally conventional and insipid character of the series, it is undeniable that they exhibit too much of that sentimentality, as distinguished from sentiment, and that attitudinizing, which is so obvious in the works of Ary Scheffer, cold and affectedly abstracted from passion as these are, without that grandeur of design which, rising above humanity, justifies departure from the simplicity of Nature herself.

The well-known and, for its date of 1498, fine brass of Abbot Esteney, of Westminster, Caxton's patron, which has of late years lain in the floor of the north ambulatory of his church, exposed to much wear, has been placed on a simple chest of stone, standing about eighteen inches from the ground at top, and removed about two feet six inches to the north of its recent position, so as to bring it close to the foot of Wolfe's monument, which last, in the most unfortunate manner, divides the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist from the ambulatory, and entirely masks the noble tomb of Sir Francis Vere, which is in the last-named chapel. A cast from the Vere monument is in the North Court, South Kensington Museum. Dart says, with reference to Abbot Esteney's brass, that it was in his time on the top of a raised tomb, forming, with Sir John Harpedon's monument, part of the screen of the chapel of St. John the Evangelist. The Harpedon monument is also a brass, sadly impaired, but retaining traces of its original value, and now inserted in the pavement of the north ambulatory of the Abbey, near the foot of the monument of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster; it is dated c. 1457. Mr. G. G. Scott's (Burgess's) 'Gleanings from Westminster Abbey' states that Abbot Esteney's tomb has been twice opened, 1706 and 1772, when, as usual, the body was found dressed in eucharistic vestments, similar to those of the effigy, where the pastoral staff points outwards.

In a few weeks the Archbishop of Canterbury will lay the foundation-stone of a new cathedral, at Inverness. The building will probably be completed, so far as at present contemplated for erection, in about three years.

The church of St. Michael, near St. Albans, built on the confines of Verulamium, and famous as containing the tomb of Bacon, has been restored under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott. The tomb of the great Chancellor has been protected during the recent works. The building was in a very bad state of repair.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—When the present theatre in Drury Lane, built by Wyatt, first opened its doors, in October, 1812, the "public" were "respectfully informed, in order to prevent disappointment, that every seat in the boxes has been taken for some days past, for this evening." Some such announcement might have been published last Saturday, when the theatre entered on its fifty-fourth year, with a double measure of homage to Shakespeare, the pieces chosen for representation being 'King John' and 'The Comedy of Errors.' There is no theatre in Europe that presents a more brilliant spectacle than Drury Lane when it is filled, as it was on Saturday, from the base to the roof. It is almost perfect in the beauty and appropriateness of its architecture in the interior, the decorations are profusely rich and eminently tasteful, and these are heightened by a flood of light, which adds splendour without giving inconvenience to the audience. When that vast audience arose on

Saturday night, as the first notes of 'God save the Queen' were played, the spectacle was as dazzling as a transformation scene. The boxes looked like moving masses of flowers, and the variety of colour and beauty there was enhanced by an oriental costume or two, which seemed to flash additional light over all around. The other parts of the house lent all the force which serried crowds could give to the picture. The opening night, in 1812, could not have afforded a more gratifying sight, when 'Hamlet' was played, with Elliston for the Dane. Of all the company of that much-talked-of night the *Ophelia* alone survives. Miss Kelly may still be occasionally seen, we are told, wearing her years with the content and complacency that health and happy memories alone can give.

To play-goers, and especially to those whose admiration is almost exclusively confined to Shakespeare's works,—and there are very many whose enthusiasm cannot be otherwise moved,—there were various sources of attraction on Saturday night. It was not merely that there were old favourites, like Mr. Phelps and some of his gifted fellows, to welcome, but there was Mrs. Vezin about to try a new and bolder flight than she has been wont to take, and Mr. Barry Sullivan, back from the Antipodes, to challenge the public judgment by his assumption of *Faulconbridge*. We take Mrs. Vezin's line to belong to comedy; her *Mrs. Oakley*, as charming an interpretation of character as the stage has seen for many years, settled that matter last season, when she was ably supported by Mr. Phelps, as *Mr. Oakley*. But the *Lady Constance* is another matter. It is a part full of difficulties, presenting pit-falls and temptations to actresses lacking judgment, and hardly possible to be played otherwise than very well or very ill. The famous interpreters of this character began a hundred and thirty years ago with Mrs. Hallam, and there has been a brilliant and intellectual succession of representatives in Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Spranger Barry, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neill, perhaps Mrs. W. West, who certainly did not play it ill, Mrs. Faucit, who acted it with remarkable force and dignity, and her accomplished daughter, Miss Helen Faucit, whose rendering of the character was, with less physical strength, and not quite such noble presence, as dignified as that of her mother.

Mrs. Vezin, it will be seen, succeeded to a perilous inheritance; but she showed herself worthy and competent. She avoided that into which all inferior Constances fall, *rant*. There was not any over-piling of the agony. The *Lady Constance* of the night made you feel that she was the most wronged and wretched of ladies, not by screeching assertion of her misery, but by touching expression of her sorrows. Now and then, indeed, Mrs. Vezin seemed a little over-weighted by her part. It really requires an intellectual giantess in some portions; but she met the difficulty with an art which surmounted it, and, by intonation and action, left little to be desired in the illustration of her heart-crushing woe. The famous incident where the majesty of her misery takes the earth for its throne, and she bids kings come there and worship her, was enacted with the discretion and effect which only a true artist could give to it; and, in here taking leave of Mrs. Vezin for the moment, we will add, by way of suggestion, that no true artist should obey a call to come forward, always uttered by the least discriminating part of the audience, when obedience to the call interrupts the business of the scene. Miss Helen Faucit avoids such obedience, as far as she may, even between the acts; but to come forward after an exit, and interrupt a scene, the stage kept waiting, the actors thrown out of gear, while the heart-broken mother of *Arthur* breaks into wretched smiles, and a noisy portion of the house makes them broader and more expressively radiant by its senseless shouts, is what no great artist should stoop to, nor any effective stage-manager allow.

The *Constance* of the evening was, however, a decided success; and in equal measure was the new *Faulconbridge*, represented by Mr. Barry Sullivan. This fine part has always been a favourite one with the greatest actors, some of whom have, nevertheless, perilled their laurels in it. Taken for all in

all, perhaps, it has never had a more effective representative than Walker. We are accustomed to associate Walker with one single character, of which he was the original representation, *Captain Macheath*. But Walker was only an operatic hero by accident. He was the young lover and gay prince of the stage, was the original *Charles* in Cibber's 'Nonjuror,' and played the *Rambles*, and *Plumes*, and *Townleys* with hilarious effect. Indeed, we may say that Walker was a general actor, who played everything with great effect, from *Cato* and *Oronoko*, from *Young Fashion* and *Harcourt*, to heavy gentlemen and to dreary sovereigns, like *Henry the Sixth* in 'Richard the Third.' *Captain Macheath* was his great part; but Walker's greatest part was his *Faulconbridge*. In him alone, say now long silent critics, "were found the several requisites for the character,—a strong and muscular person, a bold and intrepid look, manly deportment, vigorous action, and a humour which descended with an easy familiarity in conveying a jest or sarcasm with uncommon poignancy."

This is high praise, and, probably, need not be qualified even now, though Walker's successors comprise Ryan, Delane, and Sparks, who did not approach him; silver-toned Spranger Barry, supreme in all else, but whose only qualification for *Faulconbridge* was his incomparable figure; Garrick, who had none of the requisites, not even figure; Holland and Palmer, dull butterflies; Lewis, a voluble comedian; Smith, almost too "gentleman-like"; Wroughton; Charles Kemble, admirable in intention, look, bearing, significance, in everything but that weak pipe of a voice, so unheroic in all his heroes; Wallack, with his effeminate beauty; Wigan, with rare skill in presentation; and, latest of all, Mr. Anderson, with his rough and ready way, thundering voice, and absence of feeling.

The new *Faulconbridge* was safe with his audience from his very first utterances. Mr. Sullivan's conception of the character is nearer to that of Charles Kemble than of any other actor within the memory of contemporaries. There is an abundance, but not a superabundance of spirit in it; the utmost freedom without vulgarity, a graceful ease, and not a braggart swagger. The "bastard *Faulconbridge*" is a phrase which seems to have suggested to some actors that he to whom it is applied was a fellow cast upon the world; a common soldier, with barrack or camp ways and speech and licence; without education, save such as he had picked up in hostleries, and with no more reflection than such as he might catch by finding his own face, after a deep draught, at the bottom of a tankard. Mr. Sullivan's *Faulconbridge* is a true gentleman and a soldier. He becomes his rank; and his freedom in the King's presence just indicates the pleasant licence he allows himself by right of his royal blood, of which he is so proud, though he comes of it a little awkwardly. The capital scene in which he taunts *Austria* was replete with this spirit. The sarcasm was winged with the wit of a brave gentleman, not made potent by the resonant delivery of a truculent guardsman. It was all the better winged, and all the more effectually pointed, because delicacy was mingled with force; and we never saw an audience more hilarious, or a pit more joyously carried away by it. Mr. Sullivan's success was not confined to the comedy or melo-dramatic element of the character. There were other portions in which his display of feeling was given with a quiet but telling effect, no jot of which was lost with the critical part of his audience, who were closely scanning his speech, action, bearing, and expression. His by-play was equally good; that is, his part in the drama was never forgotten. His very bow to *King John* was of a real Sir Richard to a substantial king; and when he bent over the body of the dying monarch, there was earnestness of significance in the action, as if the gallant knight felt a respectful sorrow for the condition of his uncle. Old Drury, in short, may be congratulated on its acquisition of Mr. Barry Sullivan. Some time has passed since he won golden opinions by his impersonation of *Hamlet*; but a certain lack of strength and want of practice were observable. Since then, however, his experience in the colonies has made a considerable difference in this respect.

As manager and chief actor of an Australian theatre, he was compelled to venture what in England he might have avoided; and having, by his excellent conduct of his establishment, secured an extensive patronage, was enabled to make essay of his powers in the most trying parts. He succeeded, and now has so manifestly improved in health and physique, that he supported the part of *Faulconbridge* with the utmost ability and success.

Of the other performers there is nothing new to be added. Mr. Phelps's *King John* is one of the most effectively rendered of his heroic parts. Though heroic, it is perfectly natural, and the bursts of his rage and the villany in his suggestiveness for the commission of villany, were not more remarkable than the simple truthfulness and great effect with which he haughtily interfered between the two saucy exchangers of rough words, in a royal presence, in his delivery of "We like not this." Let us add, before the curtain falls, a word of praise for Mr. Mead, who played the *King of France*. He has been in a bad school, and come very well out of it. His utterance was so clear, without being in the least strained, that no syllable of it was lost. It was the same in 'The Comedy of Errors,' in which he made interesting an unthankful part by his intelligible delivery of the text. To us, this was a matter of as much interest as the lively buffooning of the brothers Webb, and their antique impersonation of the two *Dromios*.

OLYMPIC.—Reserving till next week fuller account of Mr. Tom Taylor's new drama, 'The White Boy,' acted for the first time on Thursday, we will simply record here that a full-dress rehearsal of it took place, with success, on Wednesday night, before a select group of critics and playgoers, privately invited by Mr. Horace Wigan. We give warrant for the excellence of the story when we say it is taken from Mrs. S. C. Hall's 'White Boy,' a fact which should have been mentioned in the bills. It is skilfully adapted to the stage, but lacking force, however, in the delineation of the heroine, as is often the case in Mr. Taylor's dramas. Every old member of the company acted his best. Two additions to it are to be noticed, Mr. Dominick Murray, who showed himself a genuine actor, and Miss Milly Palmer, from the Strand, who acted with grace, good taste and feeling. We will point out as matters to be amended after a rehearsal, that in a drama, the date of which is 1795, a young officer should not wear boots of the time of William the Third; that teetotalism and the pledge and lighting *duccens* with lucifer matches are all anachronisms in another direction, and that never since Ireland rose out of the ocean was there ever such a thing seen in it as native peasants dancing in smock frocks! White Boys wore shirts, at night, over their dress, but real old Saxon smocks, like Somersetshire rustics, never! These matters are for the consideration of the manager. In all other respects (barring the brogue and the moon, which declined to move) every one may be congratulated, and Mr. Wigan may hope for a prosperous season, though the graceful pillar of his house has gone with the departure of Miss Kate Terry.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Dr. Marston's well-known 'Anne Blake,' recently produced here, is in five acts, but it scarcely occupies two hours in performance. In structure it is very simple, and deals with a single action. Every act is worked up to an effective tableau, and great skill is exhibited in the drawing of the characters, each standing out most distinctly and contributing to the general effect of the plot. But the two main characters, that of *Anne Blake* and her lover *Thorold*, are especially prominent, and command the serious attention of the spectator. We need not repeat the well-known plot. It is only necessary to say that Miss Marriott, who has won a reputation for her ability to sustain the masculine women of the drama, and also some of its male personages which admit of a feminine interpretation, such as *Hamlet*, *Romeo* and *Ion*, came to the present assumption with specific credentials, and they were well borne out by this example of her powers. The scenes of passionate emotion were distinguished from the rest, not only by their vehemence, but their truth of expression.

As each of the tableaux denotes a crisis in *Anne Blake's* moral state, Miss Marriott had to reserve her force for its demonstration, and every time brought down the curtain to enthusiastic plaudits. We have also to praise Mr. J. H. Slater for the very careful style in which he brought out the points in the character of *Thorold*. Mr. L. Warner, as *Llanistion*, did not, unfortunately, see all the capabilities of his part. Mrs. Saville, as *Lady Topington*, realized the part, both in manner and costume, with the discrimination of a well-practised actress; and Mr. Sheppard rendered *Sir Joshua* effective without caricaturing his extreme selfishness and want of principle.—On Saturday Miss Marriott acted the part of *Hamlet*. It is an extraordinary performance, and combines much ideality with force of acting. She works out a conception with persistent energy, and a grace of attitude, which gives to the delineation gentleness and tender relief, and she pleasingly varies the transitions of thought and passion with which the character abounds. The part of *Ophelia* was charmingly impersonated by the young lady with the stage name of Miss Leigh. The mad scenes were enacted with great delicacy and beauty. There is bright promise in her, the realization of which, we hope, will not be obstructed by that sort of praise which often prevents what it implies.

GRECIAN.—This theatre has commenced the autumn season with a new piece, by Mr. H. Leslie, entitled 'The Sin and the Sorrow.' It was enthusiastically received by a crowded house, and is well calculated to attract all the play-going population of the neighbourhood.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

IN the season, or out of the season, a greater sensation has been rarely made than by Herr Wilhelm's appearance at Mr. Mellon's Promenade Concerts. It may be recollected that, a few years ago, after hearing at Leipzig this best of Herr David's pupils, we predicted a career for him of no ordinary brilliancy. For the moment the above announcement of its having commenced must suffice. We shall not fail to have many opportunities of speaking in detail of his amazing executive powers.

Hardly is the past season disposed of than we receive notices of music, professional, religious and amateur, in every corner of the kingdom. The *Glasgow Choral Union*, whose efficient aid to the Festival held there is not forgotten, has been giving a choral and orchestral concert of sacred music in the nave of the Cathedral, conducted by Mr. Lambeth. The selection was good and well varied.

The last two Ballad Concerts at the Crystal Palace have been conducted by Mr. Sullivan. We are told that he is preparing a new overture for the Norwich Festival. The Saturday Winter Concerts at Sydenham will commence this day week.

Mr. W. Harrison, say the journals, is to take the part of *Faust* in the new dramatic version of the story which will be produced at Drury Lane. The original intention was to assign it to Mr. E. Phelps.

A rumour is abroad that Signor Arditi will no longer conduct Mr. Mapleson's Italian operas. The successor named is Signor Bottesini.

M. Offenbach's new opera (or should we not rather say one of his new operas?), about to be presented at the Théâtre du Châtelet, will bear the title of 'Haroun-al-Raschid.'

M. Dumas, we are told, is to write the book of the opera to be fabricated for Mlle. Carlotta Patti, drawing on his own novel, 'Le Vicomte de Bragelonne,' for materials. M. von Flotow is named as the composer.

A late number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* contained a curious letter from Antwerp, describing a performance there of a miracle-play, after the fashion of those singular exhibitions which are held every twenty years in the Ober Ammergau, near Munich (one of which was so graphically described by Miss Howitt). A drama on the sufferings and death of the Saviour, not after Bavarian fashion in the open

air, but behind the footlights of a modern stage (the play, be it observed, sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church), offers a jumble of things sacred and profane so strange as almost to make us doubt the flight of Time, or the reality of progress.

The October term of the Conservatory of Music at Cologne will commence on the 3rd of next month.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces the approaching *début* at Leipzig of a son of Herr Wachtel, who, like his father, is said to possess a tenor voice of the finest quality.

A word in addition to our last week's obituary notice of a valuable musician and a good citizen (such was Mr. Brownsmith). Though he was outdone in execution on his instrument, the organ, by other players who could be named, as an orchestral performer, otherwise as supporting and accompanying choral music (a task by no means so easy as some might fancy), he could not well be exceeded. The value of his services to such performances as those of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the great Handelian celebrations at Sydenham, was as great as its unobtrusiveness.

MISCELLANEA

Assyrian Inscription.—While examining part of the Assyrian collection in the British Museum, I lately discovered a short inscription of Shalmaneser II., King of Assyria, in which it is stated that Jehu, King of Israel, sent him tribute in the eighteenth year of his reign. That he received tribute from Jehu is well known from the Black Obelisk Inscription, but the date of the event has not been previously ascertained. This fact is of chronological interest. I may add, that Jehu in this inscription is styled "Son of Omri," the same as on the black obelisk. GEORGE SMITH.

Routes to India.—In noticing the Overland journey of Mr. Edwards, in 1837, we merely wished to praise, as it deserved, the adventurous spirit of that gentleman, who, when just entering the service of Government, and never having visited the East before, chose a route which might still be called experimental, as no regular communication had been established by it between England and India. Capt. Wilson has well shown in his pamphlet, 'Facts connected with the Origin and Progress of Steam Communication between India and England,' that since 1819 many efforts had been made to open the Overland route, and to establish regular communication by it, and that amongst the "Pioneers" of this important route no one is entitled to so conspicuous a place as Capt. Wilson himself, who commanded the *Hugh Lindsay* in her voyage from Bombay to Suez in 1830.

Vivisection Prize Essays.—In a review of 'Vivisection Prize Essays,' in your last number, you say you "do not know whether Prof. Owen took an active part in the labours of adjudication." Will you allow me to call your attention to the words in the Preface to Dr. Markham's essay: "I have the satisfaction of knowing, and am permitted to state, that it received the approbation of those scientific members of my own profession whose opinion was taken on the occasion." And will you also let me add, that the gentlemen in question were Prof. Owen, Prof. Carpenter and Dr. Quain. These three men of science, I happen to know, not only selected this essay of Dr. Markham's out of some thirty competing essays (and, of course, without any knowledge at the time of who was the author), but recommended it to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in very warm terms of approbation as the prize essay.

PHYSIOLOGIST.

Shakespeare Readings.—'The Tempest,' act iv. scene 1.—

Your banks with pioned and twilled brims,
That spongy April at thy best bestrims.

This passage has caused the commentators great trouble. Hammer or Steevens altered it to "Peonied and tulip'd brims," and this emendation has, I think, been adopted by most editors; but I cannot say that I am satisfied with it; for letting alone

its great departure from the text, which I consider an insuperable objection, I cannot see in what way Ceres is connected with flowers,—they belong to the domain of Flora, to the garden, and not to the field. Now I believe that by "pioned and twilled brims" Shakespeare only meant to express that which is now expressed by hedged and ditched. To *pion* is, I take it, an old term for to bank, to make good or repair with the spade; whence we derive our word pioneer. Spenser uses the word "pioning." Twilled has reference to the fence; it means to weave or interlace, a meaning that it still bears in our textile fabrics. Now, if any one will visit the country about March he will see this work of pioning and twilling going on. The hedges and banks being now bare of foliage, the weak parts, both in the one and the other, are perceived; and their reparation takes place in the following manner. The earth is thrown out from the bottom of the ditch into its brow, and the bank, particularly that part of it next to the roots of the fence, viz. its brim, is made good by fresh earth being thrown up and plastered down, as it were, with the spade upon it: this is the pioned brim. The reparation of the fence takes place thus. The dead wood is cleared away, whilst the living, consisting in Shakespeare's time of various kinds—such as hazel, maple, elder, sloe, and bramble (for they had not then our quick-set hedge of whitethorn)—is bent down and interlaced or twilled one with another. The stouter portions, in order to make them pliant, without destroying their vitality, being partially cut through; they are, in short, braided together much after the fashion of a wicker hurdle; now this, I think, is the meaning of the word "twilled." Before the spring this work is completed; the banks have then their brims pioned and twilled; and in that state they await the decorating touch of April; with the spring they burst into leaf and blossom; the white sloe is then seen blending with the wild rose, far more fitting for the chaste crowns here spoken of than either peonies or tulips. For these reasons I think we must adhere to the original text. J. NICHOLS, M.R.C.P. Lond.

Pose.—Your Correspondent E. V. asks whether this word is used in any part of England. It is used in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but not in any of the senses he mentions. To *pose* is there employed in the place of *to kick*, *to lift with the foot*. I believe this use of the word is confined to the West Riding; at all events, I never met with it in the eastern part of the county, where I have resided for some time. S.

Brock and Brockley.—I cannot allow Mr. Airy to divert the generic meaning of the word Brock, without entering a protest; it means Badger, and Brockley means the Badger's Meadow; Brockleys, Brockwells, Brockholes and Brockhursts, are freely scattered all over England. A. H.

A Shadow of the Flint Age.—In addition to the notes that have already appeared in the *Athenæum* concerning the zerim or flint knives of the Hebrews, in the time of Joshua (fifteenth century B.C.), it seems that four centuries later there was no smith amongst the Israelites, the Philistines keeping the art of working iron to themselves as a matter of policy (1 Sam. xiii. 19). From a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus* we gather that the Chinese emperor, Woo-wang (B.C. 1122) received arrows with stone points as tribute from the inhabitants of So-tchin, which people continued the use of them in the time of Confucius. The long time Noah took to build the ark would imply the want of proper tools, which might be explained by Tubal Cain's knowledge being confined to the descendants of Cain; and this having been swept away by the flood, the world would have to begin again with flint or stone implements.

JOHN JOS. LAKE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. L.—R. U.—M. A. D.—A. J.—received.

T. N. will perceive, on reference to the *Athenæum*, that the subject-matter of his letter has already been treated in our columns.

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Table of Contents for Saturday, September 22nd.
 Adiantum Farleyense, by J. Green
 Agriculture, Prussian
 Allumanda Hendersoni, by W. Howard
 Allotments, Silsoe
 Anthyllus vulneraria
 Bedding out, plants for
 Bee-falures
 Elights
 Brighton Horticultural Society
 Bulbocodium vernum
 Camellias, wiring
 Cattle movement
 Cattle plague
 Cedar wood
 Cottages
 Culford Hall
 Earth closets
 Farmers, you
 Farmers' Clubs
 Flowers, double
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